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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Dr. Agnew says that no American could live a year if he ate and drank the quantity which the English do.

In Ireland there are more troops than a year ago, the force consisting of 27,300 men, 3600 horses and 60 guns. Scotland, one large military district, has only 3800 men, 450 horses and four field guns.

There are but three silver dollars of the coinage of 1804 in existence. Two of these are accounted for; the third is somewhere in circulation about the country. The value of this missing dollar of 1804, as quoted in the last numismatic circulars, is $800.

It is estimated that one-half of the entire wealth of agricultural Kansas is mortgaged to the industrial states, and even the older western states, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan and Indiana, are mortgaged to the extent of from 20 to 33 per cent. of their farms and nearly all their railroads.

Charles Hoog, who died in St. Paul the other day at the age of eighty years, was noted as the man who gave Minneapolis its mellifluous Greek-Indian name. Lowell, Albion and All Saints were among the names favored by the early settlers of the young town, but Mr. Hoog's suggestion prevailed.

Virginia Taylor Lewis of Maryland has informed congress, through Representative Rayner, that she is the owner of the sword worn by General Washington when he resigned his commission at Annapolis, December 23, 1783, and that she will sell the same to the government at a price to be fixed by Congress.

It is stated that a Boston merchant has just received an order from Rome for a large amount of spruce gum. "Just think of it," exclaims the New York Graphic. "Imperial Rome, that sat upon her seven hills and from her throne of beauty ruled the world, now fallen so low as to indulge in chewing gum."

It is said that there are at present between thirteen and fourteen thousand qualified practitioners practicing homœopathy in the United States of America, and it is calculated that if the proportion of homœopathic to allopathic practitioners should increase in the same ratio during the next twenty years as it has in the last, homœopathists will then be in the majority.

At Worcester Sessions, England, Magistrate Willis Bund passed sentence on a boy named Joseph Slatter, who was convicted of stealing three eggs, value threepence, of fourteen days' hard labor and five years' confinement in a reformatory. The boy bore a good character, and the jury who tried the case were scandalized, but the magistrate refused to change the sentence.

A few days ago in the traveling bag of a tourist just arrived at the port of New York, was a very innocent-looking piece of toilet soap, which would never have been given a second glance by the inspector if it had not been for the evident anxiety displayed by the owner of the bag to get it back. Almost ashamed of himself the officer pulled out his pocket-knife and attempted to pierce that cake of soap. The traveler's jaw fell and the officer's knife blade met an obstruction at about the same time. There were just $3000 worth of rubies and diamonds inside of that partly used cake.

The Bank of England's doors are now so evenly balanced that a clerk, by pressing a knob under his desk, can close the outer doors instantly, and they cannot be opened again, except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of the metropolis from robbing the bank. The bullion departments of this and other banks are nightly submerged several feet in water by the action of machinery. In some banks the bullion department is connected with the manager's sleeping-room, and an entrance cannot be effected without shooting a bolt in the dormitory, which in turn sets in motion an alarm. If a visitor during the day should happen to knock off one from a pile of half sovereigns the whole pile would disappear, a pool of water taking its place.

It is said by a writer in the New York Sun that "not less than one million people were drowned by the terrible floods in the Hoang-Ho river, which overwhelmed several thousands of Chinese villages in October last. The fact that this appalling tragedy has not profoundly moved all Christendom shows how little we know of the lives, the sufferings and joys of people who are not closely connected with us by ties of interest and affinity. Still, this very calamity shows that widely removed parts of the world are drawing nearer together. This same river thirty-six years ago involved China in a calamity of equally terrible proportions, and so great was then our ignorance of that country and its affairs that five years elapsed before attention was called to the disaster in this country and Europe. The river cut for itself a new bed far north of its previous course, and seven years after the disaster European geographers were talking of the lost Hoang-Ho river, and wondering what had become of it. At the present rate of progress we may expect in time to see the daily news of China laid on our breakfast tables along with the other news of the world."

The Kettle on the Crane.

How many pleasant pictures does the recollection bring
Of home and bygone pleasures that around the fireside cling!
What tender reminiscences come thronging on the brain,
When in dreams I hear the singing of the kettle on the crane—
Hear it singing, singing, singing,
Loud and merry, fast and slow;
Hear it murmur, murmur, murmur,
Soft and low.

There's the broad, wide open chimney, with its roaring, crackling fire,
Built up with logs of gen'rous size to make the flames leap higher;
And near, the waiting table stands, spread bountiful and plain,
While cheerily the kettle sings and sings upon the crane,
Hear it singing, singing, singing,
Loud and merry, fast and slow;
Hear it murmur, murmur, murmur,
Soft and low.

Grandmother in the corner sits and softly to and fro
She rocks, and dreams of friends and scenes in days of long ago;
Her face grows sweet and tender as the past comes back again,
While listening to the singing of the kettle on the crane.
Hear it singing, singing, singing,
Loud and merry, fast and slow;
Hear it murmur, murmur, murmur,
Soft and low.

I see the children caper, as with gleeful laugh and call
They watch the dancing pictures of the shadows on the wall,
And hear the baby cooing to the mother's low refrain
That follows the soft music of the kettle on the crane.
Hear it singing, singing, singing,
Loud and merry, fast and slow;
Hear it murmur, murmur, murmur
Soft and low.

And, ere the evening hour is done, with lingering step and slow,
A youth and smiling maiden come, and in the embers' glow
They read the future story, and they see a wedding train,
And bells chime with the singing of the kettle on the crane,
Hear it singing, singing, singing,
Loud and merry, fast and slow;
Hear it murmur, murmur, murmur,
Soft and low.

These precious old-time memories, they hold me like a spell—
The clock upon the mantel, where I learned the time to tell;
The simple, homely furniture, the keepsakes few and plain,
And the murmuring of the kettle as it hung upon the crane.
Hear it singing, singing, singing,
Loud and merry, fast and slow;
Hear it murmur, murmur, murmur,
Soft and low.

Oh! there's bliss supreme in home, when its joys are pure and sweet,
And life's most sacred memories around the hearthstone meet,
And the tenderest thoughts and saddest ones come borne upon the strain
Of the singing of the kettle as it hung upon the crane.
Hear it singing, singing, singing,
Loud and merry, fast and slow;
Hear it murmur, murmur, murmur,
Soft and low.

—[Barbara Deane.

RICHARD OGDEN'S DUTY

Mr. Wagner was superintendent of the great Bessemer Steel Works in Pennsylvania. One morning, about ten years ago, a young man came into his office whom he recognized as Richard Ogden, assistant book-keeper in a Philadelphia importing firm. Mr. Wagner shook hands with him heartily.

He had known Ogden since he was a boy, and liked him thoroughly. He was a keen-eyed, doggedly honest fellow, and, unlike most young men, always hard at work. He had married lately, too. Mr. Wagner had been at his little house and seen the wife and baby.

"Hillo, Ogden! How came you here? In the busy season, too?"

"It is not busy for me, sir," said Ogden, gravely; "I am discharged. The firm, like all other Philadelphia firms, found it necessary to lessen expenses, and discharged one-fourth of their men. I was the youngest book-keeper, and had to go of course."

"That is bad—bad." (It was in the days when the hard times were hardest.) What are you going to do, Richard?"

"I can find nothing to do in Philadelphia. There are twenty thousand men there looking for work. I came to ask you for it."

"Me? My dear boy, our book-keepers have been with us for years!"

Richard laughed. "I did not come to oust them from their desks, Mr. Wagner. I do not hope to get any work for my head. I must put my hands to it now. Is there no place in the mill for me?"

"Among the hands? You do not mean that, Ogden?"

"Yes, I do," coloring slightly. "A man is a man, no matter how he earns his bread. I cannot afford to be idle a week. With the wages which you pay your puddlers or firemen, I can support Mary and the boy in this village, where living is so cheap, at least until times mend."

"Very well, my lad," said Mr. Wagner, after a moment's hesitation, "you are right. I'll find a place for you tomorrow. By the way, you used to have a good deal of knowledge of chemistry, eh?"

"Yes, I thought of teaching it after I left college."

"Very good; I'll put you near Mr. Ferris. He can probably give you a few hints which may be useful; a son of Judge Ferris, you know. Educated as a mining engineer; but he has gone into the works, like any poor lad, to work his way to a practical knowledge of the business. He has charge of the converter," he added, with a tone of respect, to which Ogden, never having heard of the converter, listened with indifference.

The next morning Ogden, in a workman's clothes, presented himself at the office, and Mr. Wagner himself took him into the mill and gave him his work, introducing him to Mr. Ferris in the tone which he would use in speaking of an equal. The familiarity was kindly meant, but injudicious.

"Who's that young cub old Wagner's making much of?" said Jake Crawford to the man at the coal heap beside him.

"Dunno; one of his pets, I reckon."

Jake was one of the most drunken and vicious men in the works. He scanned Ogden's gentlemanly bearing and white hands with a scowl of contempt, which changed to a positive glare when Mr. Wagner shook hands with him saying, "Good-by, my lad, and good luck!"

From that time Jake set down the young fellow as his enemy, whom he was bound to overturn. Ogden presently noticed that this man shoved him unnecessarily when he passed him in the throng, and swore at him under his breath, but, supposing him to be a drunken fellow, thought no more about it. His indifference but enraged Crawford the more. Poor Richard, whom he met on Sundays dressed like a gentleman, going with his wife to church, became in his eyes the embodiment of the "bloated aristocrats" whom he hated so heartily.

"I'll fix his lordship for life!" he said every day, and watched his chance to do it. Ferris, on the contrary, as Mr. Wagner had foreseen, was attracted to the young man, and gave him work near to him, frequently explaining the processes to him. Ogden's previous knowledge of chemistry made him an intelligent hearer.

The "converter," of which Mr. Ferris had charge, is an enormous pot in which the molten metal and carbon is subjected to the force of a terrific blast by which the carbon is dissipated. At the instant when the right amount is left, the huge vessel is overturned into a pit, where it flows into tubes prepared for it.

Ferris's duty was to watch the lurid flames of the metal, and when, by the change in their tint, he saw the moment had come, to press on a lever which, by hydraulic machinery, overturned the vast converter.

Every time this was done, steel to the amount of six thousand dollars was made. If he missed the time, was a second too early or too late, the firm were loosers to that amount.

The men were not allowed to speak to him as the moment approached. Ogden always stood near, deafened by the thunderous roar of the blast, but watching Ferris's pale, intent face.

After a few weeks Ogden learned to distinguish the subtle change in the flame which marked the critical moment.

He told Ferris so one day, jokingly adding, "I can take your place now, on an emergency."

"I hope I may not have to call on you," said Ferris, laughing.

Jake Crawford was behind the two men. His cunning eyes sparkled. He followed Ogden home in the dark, loitering about until he saw Richard's wife run down the path to meet him.

"How is Ben?" said Ogden eagerly.

"Better. I think it is not croup, only an ordinary cold.

"Ben's the baby! Aha!" muttered Jake. "I've got it, I'll settle his lordship, now," thumping his fist on his leg and chuckling drunkenly.

Ogden's watch began at 2 o'clock the next morning. Little Ben was coughing and choking all night; his father sat beside his crib until it was time to go, and then set off with a heavy heart.

"What is the matter?" said Ferris, passing him.

"The boy is threatened with croup. I think I could not live, Ferris, if I should lose that child," said Ogden. Crawford overheard, nodded, and laughed.

At nine o'clock that morning there was a blow to be made, About eight Ferris stepped aside to eat his breakfast, which was placed in a tin pail on a barrel. He had some cold coffee, which he set in a tin cup to warm beside a furnace.

"Look to that, Crawford, will you?" he said, and Jake assiduously bent over the cup. Out of his dirty pocket he took a white paper containing, not poison, but a nauseating medicine, slow and sure in action. This he hastily shook into the coffee.

Ferris made a wry face, but gulped it down. He was hungry and cold. A little before nine Mr. Berringer, the principal owner of the works, came in and stood near Ferris. He never wearied of listening to the roar of the blast, or of watching the great machinery in motion, and the rush of white liquid metal from the caldron.

"Are you ill, Ferris?" he said, coming up to the young man, as he sat with his hand upon the lever and his eye upon the fiery fluid. "Your lips are blue."

"Yes," said Ferris curtly. But I'll see this through."

Mr. Berringer watched him closely. "You can't do it! You are near fainting now. How long will it be until it is ready?"

"About ten minutes," gasped Ferris, with a shudder of pain.

"Is there nobody who can take your place?"

"I—I don't know," he said dully. Then he dropped the lever, and staggered forward. "I—I cannot see!" he cried.

"Great heaven! What is to be done!" cried Mr. Berringer.

A quiet voice was heard from among the startled men, "I think I can take Mr. Ferris's place, if you will trust me."

"Ogden? Yes; try Ogden," said Ferris, as he sank down. Some of the men carried him out. Richard Ogden stepped up to his platform and put his hand on the lever which the mill owner held.

"I'll try you, young man. It's all I can do. Remember if you fail by an instant, it is a loss of several thousand dollars to us."

"I know, sir, I'll do my duty as well as I can," said Ogden calmly; but he breathed a hurried prayer to God for help.

The frightful roar of the blast drowned all sounds, the curious workmen gathered around, watching Richard's eyes fixed on the flickering flame. It seemed to him as if the beating of the blood in his veins kept time with the fire. Suddenly, distinct and sharp, he heard, outside of the window near which he stood, his boy's name.

"Benny Ogden, he's dying of croup. where's his father?"

"Great God!" He started wildly forward; then grasped the lever again with strained eyes and clutched teeth. His duty. He had promised he would do his duty. The next instant, the flame as if in pity for man changed its hue, and the lever sank. Out from the converter rolled the fiery flood. Richard sprang down from the platform, white and trembling.

"Is it Benny you're goin' to?" said Dan McCarthy. "I'm just afther seein' the bye go past the mill wid his mother, an' its well and hearty he is. It wur Jake Crawford as played that durty thrick on yees, zur," turning to Mr. Berringer; "an' it wur him as dosed the coffee for Misther Ferris."

Mr. Berringer was a man of few words. "Send for a policeman for Crawford. Young man, the firm owes you something, and we will pay it as best we can."

They did pay it. This was four years ago. Mr. Ferris has been promoted in the works and Richard Ogden holds his place at a high salary. In one of the prettiest cottages in the village you may find Mary and Ben, who is the big brother of two youngsters as fat and chubby as himself.—[Youth's Companion.

A Box on the Ear Lands a Trout.

Trout Creek is quite a paradise for anglers. The fish are large, and become quite plentiful when the waters of Lake Ainslie are sufficiently warm to cause them to seek a cooler retreat in the flowing stream. One half of the stories which are told of the catches at this place would fill volumes, but none of these has yet reached the sublime height of what is claimed for a small lake near Guysboro. The narrator's hero is himself. He says that one winter, being tired of salt beef and wanting trout for a change, he cut a hole in the ice on the lake. He had evidently selected a good day, for the fish took his bait so rapidly that it was downright hard work to keep pulling them out. So eager were they, indeed, that they would jump for the bait before it had even touched the water. Our sportsman was an inventive genius and decided to profit by this phenomenal appetite. Getting down on his knees, he dangled the bait about a foot above the hole and awaited further developments. Almost immediately a fine trout jumped for it, and promptly received a dexterous buck on the ears which landed him far out on the ice. So numerous and so hungry were the fish that the angler's hand was kept constantly busy slapping them as they jumped for the alluring bit of red pork which hovered over the opening in the ice. Every slap yielded a fish. This continued until sheer fatigue put an end to the novel pastime. A conservative estimate placed the quantity of fish at somewhat over four barrels.—[American Magazine.

A Glass of Wine Changes History.

A glass of wine changed the history of France for nearly 20 years. Louis Philippe, King of the French, had a son, the Duke of Orleans, and heir to the throne, who always drank only a certain number of glasses of wine, because even one more made him tipsy. On a memorable morning he forgot to count the number of his glasses and took one more than usual. When entering his carriage he stumbled, frightening the horses and causing them to run. In attempting to leap from the carriage his head struck the pavement and he soon died. That glass of wine overthrew the Orleans rule, confiscated their property of £20,000,000, and sent the whole family into exile.---[Chamber's Journal.

A Singular Affliction.

John Burgess of Erie, Penn., is suffering from a singular affliction. He is a railroad engineer, and a short time ago, after stepping off his engine, he slipped on a piece of ice and fell, striking the ground quite violently with the back of his head. He was helped home, and now that he has begun to recover from the first painful effects of his fall and can raise himself up, he is very much alarmed to find that when erect he is totally blind. In a lying posture he enjoys his sight as previous to his fall, but as soon as he assumes an upright position he can see nothing whatever.

Atrocious Cruelty on the Sea.

One of the most atrocious cases of cruelty ever known in the annals of the sea has been disclosed by the finding of a naval court of inquiry in connection with the voyage of the British ship Macedon, from Philadelphia to Hiogo, Japan. The Macedon left Philadelphia in command of Jesse Willis Jones, master, and after a protracted voyage of 218 days reached her destination with her crew reduced in number by death and disease and the survivors half dazed from the brutal treatment to which they had been subjected at the hands of the ship's officers.

Five unfortunates succumbed to their tortures and were thrown overboard to be devoured by a school of sharks that followed in the wake of the ship. On the arrival of the Macedon at Hiogo, out of a total surviving complement of seventeen persons on board thirteen were suffering from scurvy, only the master, mate, cook and steward having been exempted from the symptoms of that dreaded disease.

Of the five men who died at sea, the evidence showed that Edward Grant's death occurred on Sept. 25, 1887, of scurvy, after having been the victim of a wanton act of cruelty on the part of the mate. Eight days before his death Grant was triced up to the mainmast by Cox, and was kept at work until the morning of the day before he died. John Miller was lost overboard on Oct. 7, and the master allowed the man to sink without making any effort to rescue him, not even causing a boat to be lowered. On Nov. 19 while suffering from scurvy James Armstrong was sent aloft on the mizzenmast by the boatswain to scrape the mast, a task that was not of an urgent nature. While performing this unnecessary duty Armstrong fell to the deck and died of his injuries on the following day. Alvin Chapel and Angelo Blanchi died of scurvy, the former on Dec. 13, and the latter six days later. For Blanchi was reserved the most shocking acts of cruelty, he having been dragged along the decks on several occasions by Cox and Beveridge while in a dying condition.

During the voyage of the Macedon one of the steward's feet were bitten off by a shark when the ship was thrown on her beam ends by a sudden squall.---[New York Sun.

Words Without Rhyme.

There are some words to which there seems to be no rhyming words. As an illustration, see if our readers can find a word to rhyme with the comparatively easy one, "silver." It has long been supposed that there is no rhyme to "month." A good authority says there is a rhyme to it--not "onety-onth," or any lisping versions of such words as "once," "dunce," etc., but a legitimate word in everyday use. Let us see who can guess it. The word "orange" is also mentioned as going begging for rhymes, while the dabbler in amatory verse has ever felt the necessity for more words rhyming to "love."

The genial author of the popular "Pinafore," who has been aptly mentioned as the "master of verbal contortion," has felt the restriction of these limitations, and furnishes some facts from his own experience. "Revenge" and "avenge" have no rhyme but "Penge" and "Stonehenge;" "coif" has no rhyme at all. "Starve" has no rhyme except "carve." "Scarf" has no rhyme, as "laugh" and "half" and "calf" certainly are not admissible. "Scalp" has no rhyme but "alp." "False" has no rhyme; "valse" is near it but the French accent disqualifies it. "Waltz" is near it but the "t" spoils it. "Babe" has no rhyme but "astrolabe," certain proper names excepted. "Gamboge" has no rhyme but "rouge." "Tube" would be rhymeless save for the "cube" and "jujube." "Fugue" has no rhyme at all. "Gull" rhymes with no English word. We have to fall back on "Cardinal Pandulph" and "Ulf," the minstrel. "Azimuth" has only "doth." "Culm" and "cusp" have no English rhymes.—[Commercial Advertiser.

Nothing New to Him.

She—Mr. Qualkcharry, do you ever rise in the morning early enough to see the gorgeous sunrise? I can imagine nothing more beautiful than that. The golden glow falls upon the earth so softly and lovingly, the heavens smile in unison, and all nature seems to wake and rejoice.

"Yes, it's very nice."

"Do you see the sunrise often?"

"Every morning. You see, I have to get my milk wagons started before 6 o'clock."—[Lincoln Journal.

An Ancient City.

The old Hindoo capital, Nadiya, stands at the junction of its upper head waters, about 65 miles above Calcutta. The ancient city is reached through a river chaos, emerging at length upon a well-marked channel below the junction. It was from Nadiya that the last Hindu king of Bengal, on the approach of the Mohammedan invader in 1203, fled from his palace in the middle of dinner, as the story runs, with his sandals snatched up in his hand.

How They Pop in France.

A young man to the object of his affection:

"I love you and wish to marry you, mademoiselle."

"Have you spoken to my parents?"

"Yes, and they have given me your consent."—[Judge.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

Crown Prince Frederick Proclaimed Germany's Kaiser.

The Late Emperor William's Body Lying in State.

Crown Prince Frederick was a few hours after the Emperor's death proclaimed by the German Reichstag Frederick III. Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. The new Emperor and Empress immediately left San Remo for Berlin.

The new Emperor forwarded from San Remo the following ordinance to the Ministers of State at Berlin on the subject of public mourning:

"With regard to the national mourning which has heretofore been customary, we will not order any provision, but will rather leave it to every German to determine how he will give expression to his affliction at the death of such a monarch and how long he will deem it appropriate to restrict participation in public entertainments."

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S WIDOW.

Eye witnesses of the scenes at the death of the Emperor state that during the last few hours of his life he suffered no pain. Shortly after 8 o'clock all the members of the family staying at the palace, the court dignitaries, generals, and ministers of state, were summoned to the chamber in which the Emperor lay dying. The Emperor was in a half sitting position on a camp bedstead. All the members of the Royal family took places at the bedside. The room was crowded. Prince William stood nearest the Emperor, half bending over the couch. He earnestly watched the face of the dying monarch until he expired.

The Emperor's remains lay covered with a white cloth on the bedstead on which he died in the Imperial Chamber. The body was surrunded with candles. The expression of the face was extremely peaceful and placid.

Divine service was held in the mortuary chamber Friday night.

GERMANY'S NEW EMPRESS.

Messages of condolence to the remaining members of the Emperor's family were sent to Berlin from all the European Governments, and from the President of the United States.

Emperor Frederick on German Soil.

THE Imperial train from San Remo, containing Emperor Frederick III. and suite, on its arrival at Charlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, was three-quarters of an hour late, having been delayed by a snow-storm. It arrived at that place at a quarter past 11 P. M. Sunday. The Crown Prince William and his wife and Prince Henry of Saxe-Meiningen entered the drawing car, and each kissed the hand of the Emperor and embraced Empress Victoria. The Emperor and Empress immediately alighted from the train and proceeded through a pavilion, which was profusely decorated with flowers, to their carriage. They were driven direct to the castle, and were followed by detacaments from the Guards. Despite a snow storm which prevailed, the entire route was crowded. The Emperor was heartily cheered, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Thousands of persons stood in front of the castle at Charlottenburg, which was illuminated. There was also a large crowd outside the railway station, which was guarded by a detachment of the Guards. The Imperial train, on its arrival at Leipsic at 6:38, was met by Prince Bismarck, Count Herbert Bismarck, Count Otho, the Chief Court Chamberlain; all the Ministers, General Albedyll and General von Wilmonski, chiefs of the Imperial Military and Civil Cabinets, and Count Eulenberg, Grand Master of Ceremonies.

Prince Bismarck entered the saloon to greet the Emperor and Empress. Emperor Frederick stepped quickly toward the door and repeatedly embraced Prince Bismarck. It was noticed that the Emperor stood quite erect, with the Empress by his side. The Empress also greeted the Chancellor most warmly.

Emperor Frederick now appeared at the window of his carriage and bowed to the assembled people on the platform, who received him with the greatest enthusiasm. The body of Emperor William had been transferred to the Cathedral. The Cathedral bells began to toll at midnight, when Emperor Frederick arrived to visit the body. The removal was delayed on account of the Emeror's arrival until a quarter to 1 o'clock. The funeral procession was headed by a squadron of cuirassiers. These were followed by a detachment of the footguards and a numerous train of servants of the Imperial household. Then came the coffin. It was covered with a black pall and was carried on the shoulders of eighteen soldiers of the bodyguard through the vestibule of the palace, where it was handed to a number of non-commissioned officers. The Crown Prince and the other Princes followed on foot. The cortege closed with a detachment of cavalry. The streets were lined with double rows of soldiers, every tenth man holding a torch. Upon the arrival of the procession at the cathedral the tolling of the bells ceased, and the crowd silently dispersed.

The late Emperor's will has been opened. It directs that his body shall be interred dressed in field uniform, with a gray military cloak over the shoulders and a field cap on the head. Upon the body are to be placed the decorations of the orders of the Black Eagle and Iron Cross, second class; the cross of the Russian Order of St. George, the war medals of 1814, 1864, 1866 and 1870 and the Hohenzollern medal of 1849, the Russian medal and the medal of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The whole Russian army, by special order of the Czar, will wear mourning for four weeks, and the regiments of which the deceased Emperor was honorary Colonel for five weeks. On the day of the funeral the whole army wore full mourning, and the use of bugles was prohibited.

Viewing the Emperor's Body.

After the announcement of Emperor William's death the aspect of Berlin became indicative of the national mourning. Officers and soldiers all wore crape on their uniforms. The dense crowd assembled in Unter den Linden watched the court carriages conveying persons of high rank to and from the palace. Windows and balconies throughout the city were draped, and most of the shops were closed. Mourning wreaths were displayed everywhere. The German Court has gone into mourning for three months.

The coffin containing the remains of Emperor William as they lay in the Cathedral was covered with purple velvet, with gold ornaments. On each side of the catafalque were three large candelabras, with lighted wax tapers. Tabourets covered with white silk worked in gold were placed alongside the coffin. The body was clad in the uniform of the First Regiment of the Guards, under a gray cloak. The only decorations on the breast were the Star of the Black Eagle and the Order Pour le Merite. The Grand Cross of the Iron Cross was suspended from the neck. A laurel wreath was placed at the feet. An unbroken column of people dressed in mourning passed through the edifice for a last look at the dead monarch's features.

The Mourning in Berlin.

The day before Emperor William's funeral a New York Sun correspondent cabled as follows from Berlin:

The City of Berlin is to-day a study in black and white. The city is the scene of a battle between snow and crape. When the *Evening Sun's* report arrived last night from Ireland it was like a sudden entrance into a land of ghosts and phantoms. The streets were covered by a heavy mantle of snow from which rose row after row, block after block, and mile after mile of huge black buildings so densely and completely draped in black that in many instances some windows were shrouded.

Some of the palaces were literally hidden by thousands of yards of black draped in massive folds from the roof to the ground. Not a foot of the building itself could be seen.

The snow was a carpet which deadened every footfall. A few lights were burning, and on every hand sentinels dismally cloaked and hooded stood motionless in the shadows of the doorways. As far as the eye could see in every direction there were endless throngs.

It was a dreary looking multitude. Every woman in Berlin is dressed in the deepest mourning, with faces and shoulders hidden in long veils. No one is too poor to show this mark of respect to the illustrious dead. Not so much as a dot of color can be found in the attire of any of the women who move silently about the city.

All the theatres and public buildings are closed. Business is practically suspended while the mourning for the dead goes on.

New York was draped when Grant died, but her sable decorations were meagre in the extreme compared with the funeral emblems that Berlin exhibits.

Lying in State.

The doors of the cathedral were opened at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. I had worked my way into a great crowd that stood silently waiting for an opportunity to take a look at the dead ruler. No one is admitted privately. The crowd increased in front of the cathedral constantly, and before noon the enormous number of 200,000 had gathered. It was impossible for those in front to move. The police were powerless.

The crush became greater and greater, until women and children began to scream for help. Three children were seriously crushed, and one is reported to the police to have received fatal injuries.

GERMANY'S NEW CROWN PRINCE.

Near me a woman of perhaps sixty-five years fainted. She was raised above the heads of the people, and passed along for an eighth of a mile with her head and limbs dangling as though the joints were dislocated.

The snow was ground to slush and then became water. Sections of twenty or thirty people were admitted at one time.

At 1 o'clock, after exactly six hours' waiting, my turn came. I hurried into an open space and was passed rapidly along by the military.

Everybody was cold and worn with fatigue. In the Cathedral we entered a long bridge just wide enough for two men to walk abreast. On the right was an altar, and on it the catafalque, which was about ten feet high.

The bridge was four feet above the floor. On the catafalque lay the Emperor's coffin. We were not allowed to stop.

I saw the famous Emperor for the first time. It is difficult for the most selfish man to regard such a sight with thorough coldness and indifference. The face had been made familiar by many portraits. It seemed indescribably small and old, but of wonderful force. It is not the face that is usually painted. The upper lip has sunk in and almost disappeared, the result of the removal of artificial teeth, and the whole lower part of the face has a look that is worse than distorted. The upper face is intellectual looking.

If one were to see the drawn face as it lay this morning, and not know that it was once the German Emperor, he would say that it was the face of a gentle, kindly, and fatherly old man.

The coffin was of oak, covered with red velvet and embroidered in gold. Around it was much of the magnificent insignia of royalty glittering in the lights of the tall candles. These emblems of the dread, might, and power of Emperor, King, General-in-Chief of Freemasons, the decoration scepter, crown, and orders form a superb array of things for which men long.

In his hand the late Emperor holds a small ebony cross. He wears the uniform of the Guards, and on the historical gray mantle on his breast is a string of small iron medals, commemorative of the wars of 1814, '64, '66 and '70.

These are about the only ones of his hundreds of decorations that are to be buried with him.

GERMANY'S NEW CROWN PRINCESS.

100,000 DROWNED.

Official Report of the Yellow River Disaster in China.

The steamship City of Sydney has arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama bringing advices that the Imperial Commissioner who was appointed to investigate the loss of life in the Yellow River inundations has sent an official report to the Emperor of China that the total number of persons drowned is over 100,000, and the number destitute is 1,830,000, apart from those who have been driven into other districts.

HIS LAST HOURS.

Another Account of the German Emperor's Death.

The strong constitution of the Emperor caused the struggle at the end to be a hard one, although for the last fifteen hours he suffered no pain. On Thursday afternoon about five o'clock, his Majesty's pulse ceased beating for some time. Those around the bed thought that the moment was approaching for them to kneel down and pray for the departing soul. Suddenly the pulse began to beat again, and the Emperor opened his eyes. Prince William bent over him, and asked if he wished to take anything. Upon his answering in the affirmative, he handed him a plate of soup. When he asked him if he liked it he said: "I cannot exactly say I do." They then gave him a glass of champagne, which he eagerly drank, and his pulse beat stronger again. Prince William inquired if he knew that he had taken hold of the hand of the Empress, to which he replied: "Yes." Chaplain Koegel then repeated a verse in order to find out whether the Emperor was quite conscious. His Majesty repeated the words and remarked that they were very beautiful.

A remarkable thing during his last hours is that after the long silence which was so ominous, the Emperor's first remark was about military matters. Later on he conversed with Prince Bismarck and gave orders for his funeral procession to proceed from the Royal Chapel. Prince Bismarck answered: "We have not got so far as that, your Majesty, and it will be some time before we do, and besides, these things have been thoroughly settled by your Majesty." The doctors were much astonished to notice this change for the better, but said that the temporary improvement was by no means proof of the crisis being past. Prince Bismarck and Count von Moltke were more hopeful.

Toward 6 o'clock Friday morning the Emperor became unconscious, and after that time was not able to recognize anybody. The Empress had been led away from her husband's bedside before this, and the Grand Duchess of Baden was so overcome that she, too, had to leave the deathbed. Suppressed sobs were heard throughout the room. Prince William stood during the whole time at the bedside, and never once took his eyes off his grandfather. All at once the Emperor moved his arms, as if trying to raise himself; his chest heaved; with a deep sigh he fell back on his pillow, and all was over.

Those present then kissed the hand of the deceased, and the court chaplain blessed him.

The room in which Emperor William died is very narrow, and contains only the most necessary furniture, including the iron camp bedstead on which he died, a washstand, and a small table. The whole is marked with the utmost simplicity. In one corner of the room are the Emperor's boots. At the foot of the bedstead is a movable shelf and a writing case. The latter contains all the late Emperor's orders.

THE LABOR WORLD.

OHIO has over 22,000 coal miners.

WOMEN carpenters have appeared in London.

A RAILROAD'S coal bill is 11 per cent. of its running expenses.

WITHIN two months 504 shops have started to work in the South.

WHALEBONES are prepared and shaped by steaming and pressure.

STEAM laundry work is to be abolished in the New York State Prison.

A NORTH WALES, Penn., factory makes 23,000 yards of suspenders a week.

THE shoe trade reports an advance in business of 20 per cent. over last year.

A MAN in Ypsilanti, Mich., has a collection of ninety-two axes of different kinds.

THE Jeffersonsville, Madison, and Indianapolis and several other railroads have advanced wages.

THE journeymen painters of Pittsburg and Allephany, Penn., have made a demand for $3 a day and nine hours' work.

DESTITUTION is said to prevail among the silk weavers of Union Hill, N. J., in consequence of a lack of employment.

THE Russians and Poles are crowding into the New York city factories where sewing is done. For several reasons they are strongly objected to by the other nationalities.

TYPE rubbing is one of the best paying industries for women. The work consists of rubbing the type after it is cast and to the point of polishing, which is done by men.

SOME handkerchief hemmers in Glasgow, Scotland, are on strike because their employer wished to take seven pence off the pay for every hundred dozen handkerchiefs hemmed. The girls earn about $1.25 a week.

THE Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike closed all the coal mines at Bevier, Summit and Lingo, near Macon, Missouri, as there was no way of getting coal to the market. One thousand men were thus thrown out of employment.

THE making of thread spools is a thriving industry in a number of Maine villages. The most novel feature about the business is the way the spools are polished. They are simply placed in barrels, which are kept revolving by machinery until the spools have the required smoothness.

THE operatives in the Social Mill, Woonsocket, R. I., were surprised recently when they received their pay to find that their wages had been voluntarily advanced 5 per cent. The employes of the Nourse and Globe Mills, owned by the Social Company, have received the same advance. This affects 2000 hands.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

AN "ink lake" has been discovered in Colorado.

THERE are 307,949 acres of artificial forest in Kansas.

DE BRAZZA, the explorer, has returned to Paris from Central Africa.

THE latest census of the Russian Empire shows a population of 108,787,225.

THERE is a movement to have Congress issue $75,000,000 fractional currency.

MEN are deserting by the hundreds now from the great European armies.

A VIOLENT sand storm has been raging in Egypt, stopping traffic on the Suez Canal.

SEVENTY officers and men are implicated in the robbery of Government stores in London.

IT is said in England that the Russian wheat crop this year has been better than for ten years.

IT is proposed to reorganize the United States Signal Corps and accomplish a saving of $120,000 annually.

EXTREME activity prevails at all of the French arsenals, and a fighting fleet is being prepared for active service.

FARMER HANNA, of Indiana, buried two pounds of dynamite with his daughter's remains to keep off body snatchers.

THE German Government will take part officially in the Paris Exposition by sending exhibits to the fine art department.

VARIOUS valuables which were presented to the Pope as jubilee offerings have been stolen, among the rest a chalice worth $10,000.

AH LIN SIN, the richest Chinaman in San Francisco, is a millionaire, and there is a Chinaman in Laporte, Cal., whose fortune is reckoned at $2,000,000.

MAGISTRATE BENJAMIN WESSON was shot and instantly killed at Olive Branch, Miss., by County Surveyor W. H. Moody, in a quarrel over a load of wood.

DR. SCOTT'S twelve-year-old son found a stick of dynamite in his father's office, at Sherman, Texas, and attempted to whittle a whistle out of it, when it exploded and blew off both his hands.

THE sum of $2,250 has been set aside by the American Baseball Association for prizes for the leading clubs at the end of this season's play. The money is divided into sums of $1000, $750 and $500.

A TRAIN on the Alabama and Great Southern Railroad dashed through a drove of fifty mules at Akron recently and killed eight of them outright. The locomotive kept on its way without leaving the rails.

A SUBMARINE cable has been laid across the Formosa Channel, from

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

A FEW POINTS.

The Republican party holds that not only the industrial growth of the Republic, but the prosperity and social well being of its citizens, are promoted by a judicious Protective Tariff.

It maintains that cost of production and expenses of living are diminished, and rates of wages increased, with the advance in the productive power of labor; and that the growth of this productive power depends upon the opportunities and rewards for intelligent effort afforded by a high standard of wages.

It affirms that the intelligence, skill and ambition of our workmen, encouraged by liberal wages, will enable them to compete advantageously with cheap and unintelligent labor anywhere; that the same methods by which many of the advanced products of American labor are now successfully competing abroad with similar products of foreign labor may be applied to other industries; and that cheap production, through high wages and intelligence, will enable us not only to hold our own market, but ultimately to command the markets of the world.

WHY?

The question has been raised: Why is there one code of morals for the Bar and another for the Press. We do not pretend, in this article, to answer, but will merely say that a cotemporary makes a telling point in some suggestions summarized as follows:

If a lawyer is asked to plead a cause he demands his fee before he opens his persuasive mouth. You may hang and go to the naughty one before he will give you his legal service gratis. If one desires to know what investments are good and likely to be profitable, the broker who advises him is quite sure to charge a commission for making the purchase. Why, then, should an editor be expected to advocate all sorts of public projects *pro bono publico?* The contractors for improvements make money out of them. Why should they not pay the editors who present their facts and arguments to the public? It is not considered derogatory for the highest lawyer in the land to appear before the city council and advocate the granting of a franchise; but the editor who charges money for doing the same thing is assailed with cries of "a subsidized press."

Now we are not saying that all this is unjust, but we are constrained to ask what the difference is between that which a lawyer is praised for doing and that for which the editor is denounced. The man from whom the lawyer asks a fee proceeds to draw his check; the man from whom the editor asks pay cries "blackmail." Yet both do the same thing.

Never before in the history of the country was a bill affecting the important business interests framed in secret behind closed doors as in the case of the present Democratic Tariff Bill. The minority of the Committee, representing three-fourths of all the agricultural capital and labor of the country, as well as a decidedly large share of the business interests were not allowed to see or have a voice in it. And even now the majority vote down all requests to give a hearing to the great industries and interests affected by the Bill.

The House has passed the joint resolutions authorizing the President to arrange a Conference to be held in Washington in 1889, for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the Republics of Central and South America, and the Empire of Brazil. This is exactly what Mr. Blaine advocated when he was Secretary of State.

It is stated that it cost a wealthy St. Louis Brewer $10,000 to get the Democratic Convention held in his city, but he knows his money will all return to him when his beer begins to flow down the thirsty Democratic throats.

A Colorado Judge has decided that a man is in duty bound to tell his wife where he spends his evenings when away from home. It would save many a man trouble if he would do just that without any order of the Court.

The cost of running the Federal Government was $25,000,000 more in 1887 than in 1886, and there will be thrice that difference between this year and the last if the Democrats can get the money out of the Treasury.

The *World* is the name of a new paper started at Charleston, S. C., for the purpose of booming Gov. Hill of New York, for President in opposition to Cleveland.

The Game, Fish and Oyster Fair at Newberne last week, was a success

THE CARE OF ANIMALS.

There is nothing on the farm that pays better than good care of animals—horses, cattle, hogs sheep and poultry. And yet there are a great many who call themselves farmers who very much neglect their stock, and this has presented itself with much force during the severe weather of the present winter. It is, in the first place, downright cruelty to animals to allow them to remain out doors exposed to the freezing blasts, when shelter ought to be provided. Given a sufficient number of animals that are exposed during the cold months of winter, if they are fed proportionate to the increased demand of food to provide suitable animal heat, and the increased quality of food consumed would go very far toward the erection of all buildings necessary for the storing of fodder and the proper protection of the animals themselves.

Then add to this the value of animals that perish for want of such protection, or lose in flesh instead of improving, and it would take but few years at most to secure buildings by means of the losses sustained. Farmers should take a humanitarian view of the question, and then act with a purpose of making their animals comfortable rather than from any false notions of economy by a failure to erect suitable farm buildings to shelter their stock.

THE AGE OF FISHES.

Crows are commonly said to live for a hundred years, and turtles are reported to have even longer life; but if Professor Baird was right, the greatest longevity is possessed by fishes. He said that as a fish had no maturity, there is nothing to prevent it from living indefinitely and growing continually. He cited in proof a pike living in Russia, whose age dates back to the fifteenth century. In the royal aquarium at St. Petersburg there are fish that have been there a hundred and fifty years.

TRUE.

The Tarboro *Southerner*, wrong as it is politically, has the courage to speak out. In a recent issue, rebuking a cotemporary for asserting that the Democrats of North Carolina were in favor of the abolishment of the Internal Revenue system, it says:

What right has it to assert that nine-tenths of the Democrats of the State favor the repeal of the Internal Revenue? It is not a fact. Nor is this all. At least half of those who urge the abolishment of the system do so as a political expedient, thinking it will strengthen the Democratic party in this State.

And it is true. The leaders of the party, now that they have its offices don't want the system abolished. They *talk* in favor of it only for political expediency.

I will not vote for Mr. Cleveland for President if he is nominated on a platform which embodies the views of the tariff which he expressed in his last message.—Judge Tompkins, of Alabama.

There are lots of Democrats just like Judge Tompkins, who love their party well, but their country better.

A Western paper has no doubt that the people of the United States next November will compel Cleveland to adhere to the one-term principle he favored in 1884.

Geo. M. Bain jr., Cashier of the late Exchange National Bank of Norfolk, has been sentenced to five years in the Albany Penetentiary.

Representative Burnes, of Missouri, remarks that a large portion of the Democratic party has "the utmost contempt for Cleveland."

At the recent municipal elections in Maine and New York the Republicans made decided gains.

Mr. Mills despair of carrying his Tariff Bill through the House.

The great railroad strike in the North West has ended.

The Great Storm,

NEW YORK, March 15, '88.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

This city has never seen such a storm! On Sunday evening wind and rain set in; as night progressed it gathered force, the temperature fell rapidly, and on Monday we awoke to find ourselves in the grasp of a veritable blizzard. By 9 o'clock every horse car and elevated railroad train had stopped running; the streets were almost impassable to man or horse by reason of the high masses of drifting snow; the electric wires connecting parts of the city or opening communication with places outside, were nearly all broken; hardly a train was sent out or came in during two days; the mails were stopped, and so was every business dependent on motion or locomotives. In addition to the snow drifts piled up from five to seven feet high there was a biting wind and incessant showers of finest snow, which blinded the eyes and threatened to freeze every exposed inch of the person. Nearly everybody had to stay indoors. Banks and public offices were virtually closed. Only 30 of the 1,100 stock brokers were to be found at the Stock Exchanges, and one of them paid $36 for a cab from Wall street to the Windsor Hotel. This general stagnation in the city lasted two days, and not until to-day has the business of the railroads been fully resumed.

*

Lynching in Washington.

Washington Progress.

Our community was shocked on Sunday morning by the report that the body of William A. Parker had been found suspended from the draw of the river bridge, and that a body of lynchers had done the work. Our readers will remember that in August, 1880, Gen. Bryan Grimes, while returning from Washington to his home in Pitt county, nine miles distant, was shot from ambush and killed. William A. Parker, a young man living in the neighborhood was arrested on suspicion and in the fall of 1880 was tried for the murder, but owing to the illness of a juror there was a mistrial. The case was removed to Martin county, and in the spring of 1881 Parker was again tried and acquitted. Since that time Parker has resided in this section. There has been a feeling among the many friends of Gen. Grimes that Parker was the guilty man. He was at times very intemperate and at such times would use language calculated to confirm the conviction of his guilt.

On Saturday last Parker came to Washington, and soon became intoxicated, and it is said boasted of having killed Gen Grimes. About dark he was arrested by policemen Fowler and Stewart and confined in the town lockup, which is in the back part of the fire engine room. Rafe Long, an old colored man employed to attend to the building, states that about two o'clock Sunday morning a party of ten or fifteen masked men entered the engine room and ordered him into one of the cells, and the door was closed on him. The lock on Parker's cell was then broken and he was taken out in the street. Rafe heard him cry murder three times and then all was still. Rafe remained in the cell half an hour and then went home without giving any alarm. At three o'clock, one hour afterwards, the steamer Beta coming down the river, discovered the body of Parker hanging from the bridge draw, his feet about two feet from the water. On a card hanging above his head the words "Justice at Last" were written. Coroner Mayo's jury returned a verdict of death by hanging at the hands of parties unknown. Parker's neck was broken.

For Free Traders to Explain.

Tribune.

Sir: Will free traders explain this little problem? It is said free trade trade will lower the wages of the workingman because of direct competition with foreign labor, but that lower wages will, under free trade, purchase the same amount of necessary commodities, therefore the status of the workingman will remain unchanged. Now this is what perplexes me: If my husband is a working man and receives $1.50- a day, and under the free trade system he receives only 75 cents per day, will it take him any longer to pay for a little home we have purchased and on which there is still a mortgage of $500? Is the great end and aim of a workingman—a home of his own—a commodity like sugar or cloth, to go down in the same ratio? Can the working man or woman buy and pay for a home just as easily when the wages are 75 cents a day as when they are $1.50? This is what I want to know? A WOMAM

Port Chester, N. Y., Feb. 24, '88.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteeded to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c and $1 per bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

A Candid Acknowledgement.

Extract from a letter of Dr. S. D. W. Atkinson, Siloam Springs, Ark.

"I know that many physicians are very much prejudiced against all proprietary medicines, and I think sometimes foolishly so. I am, however, willing to acknowledge merits wherever it is deserved. I have prescribed Simmons Liver Regulator, and have given it a pretty thorough trial, myself, and think it deserves all the praise it receives. I have watched its use for the last five years and do not know of a more popular medicine. My patients praise it very highly and it gives good results wherever it is used."

Promises of Democratic Spiders.

Graceville Transcript.

"Will you walk into my tariff reform parlor?" says the Democratic spider to the Republican farmer fly. After looking over the promises made by that party in the past, which are still unredeemed, it is scarcely likely that very many Republicans will accept the invitation.

Mary's Little Lamb.

From the Canadian Manufacturers and Industrial World

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece was white as snow, but Grover in his message said that little lamb must go. And so he tried to drive it out, but still it lingers near, and threatens to make Grover go within another year.

Not By Fair Means.

Atlanta Constitution.

Can the Democratic party carry either New York or Connecticut with the President's message as a platform?

Said Henry Clay, "If this great Government can protect the person of an American citizen under the Constitution and teachings of the Apostles of Liberty of the Revolution, of the men who framed our Constitution, they have also the right, and is their duty to protect his interest and his business."

A Brief Tariff History.

Toledo Blade.

The first protective tariff bill was passed by Congress and signed by President Washington on July 4th, 1789. It was the work of Hamilton and other Federalists. It was not opposed by the Democratic party in Congress (then called Republican) because of the urgent demand for it from all parts of the country: it was felt to be the commercial complement of the declaration of political independence, and popular sentisentiment, as well as popular necessity, pressed for its adoption. The demands upon the treasury and intense hatred of the oppressive commercial and industrial policy of Great Britain from which the nation had just escaped, conspired to secure a practically unanimous consent to the protective policy. But it was, nevertheless, not in harmony with Democratic state rights doctrines and was opposed by some of the leading theorists of that party. It was federal in policy, and therefore anti-Democratic in principle. It is well to say here that the law had the desired effect of relieving the embarrassment of the treasury, and rapidly developing home industries.

The war of 1812 created still larger demands for revenue, and the tariff was horizontally increased by exactly 100 per cent. This, also, was advocated by the Federalists, and, in view of the national exigency, the Democrats made no organized opposition. The increase created a regular "boom" in American industry.

The tariff reduction bill of 1816 was largely due to a conflict of sectional influence, and was not supported on strictly party lines; but it was a Democratic measure, that encountered the resistance of Mr. Clay and other leading Whigs. Its adoption was followed by severe depression in all departments of trade. Importations increased, and home industries languished.

Party lines now begin to form distinctly with relation to tariff legislation. The Whigs had always been protectionists in principle. The Democrats definitely adopted the opposite policy and became as an organization what they are now, free traders. In 1824, Mr. Clay's influence predominated, and the nat'l distress was relieved by a tariff that was avowedly protective. Sectional interest determined some votes for and against it, but it was antagonized by the bulk of the Democratic organization. Industry and commerce again revived and the succeeding four years was a period of great national development.

In 1832, the Democrats, with Jackson as President, controlled the government, and passed the tariff reduction bill which paralyzed the industry of the country, and which was followed by the panic of 1837. Although this measure was reluctantly consented to by some of the leading Whigs as a compromise of threatening difficulties with the slaveholding states, it was essentially democratic in origin and support.

The Whigs came into power in 1840, under President Harrison, and in 1842 adopted a strongly protective tariff, in spite of an almost solid Democratic opposition. The adoption of this bill was the signal for a revival of activity in every branch of business. But the Democratic free trader Polk was elected in 1848, and two years later his party passed a free trade bill; and the usual economic results followed—stagnation of business, a collapse of our industries, and a steady drain of money to Europe.

The Whigs succeeded the Democrats in power in 1848, but their majority was too slender to enable them to change the tariff. In 1852 the Democrats came back to power, and held it until the election of '60. The discovery of gold in California, and the great war between England and France and Russia stimulated business and production in this country greatly, so that there were no apparent ill effects from the low tariff of 1846 up to 1857. Then the Democrats made another big cut in the tariff schedule and precipitated the disastrious panic of that year. Importations enormously increased. The newly discovered gold was swept into European coffers, and every home interest was involved in financial ruin. The Democrats did not have another chance to meddle with the tariff for a good many years thereafter.

The Republican party came into power in 1861, and the Morrill tariff bill was enacted. Since that time the country has been under a protective regime, and the tremendous development that has followed, and the enormous increase in national wealth, are largely due thereto.

STATE ITEMS

The wheat crop throughout the State is looking well.

The J. B. Lippincott Co, of Philadelphia, has given the Teachers' Assembly $100 to aid in the construction the Assembly Hall.

Many of the first planted Irish potatoes in the Newberne region having rotted in the ground, the truckers have replanted them.

Col. John R. Winston, a prominent Greenbacker and Granger, died at his home in Caswell county, week before last.

The dwelling of Mr. J. C. L. Harris, of the Raleigh Signal, was burned last week. It is supposed to have been accidental. Loss $1,500.

Mr. John Howard has instituted a suit against the Register of Deeds of Lenoir county for issuing license for the marriage of his daughter who is a minor.

The report of the Adjutant General shows that the State Guard is composed of 26 companies of infantry and 1 of cavalry. Of these companies 25 are white and 1 colored. The number of men and officers in the Guard is 1,196.

The Hickory Carolinian says: A man stood on our streets Saturday evening with long hair, shabby dress, but full of whiskey. His little son asked him for money to buy some meat and flour, and the man said, "I ain't got it," and walked away. Study this moral.

The town of Bushell, laid out some three years ago by a Northern party, in Swain county, on the W. N. C. Railroad, is rapidly becoming a place of importance.

Republican State Convention

There will be a Convention of the Republican Party of North Carolina held at Raleigh on the 23d of May 1888, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternates to the Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago June 19th, 1888, and also to nominate candidates for Governor and other State offices and three Supreme Court Judges, and general routine business. Each county is entitled to delegates equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly. A general invitation is extended to all persons opposed to the Democratic party to join the Republicans in this Convention.

J. C. L. Harris, V. S. Lusk, J. H. Williamson, Geo. C. Scarlock, R. E. Young, H. E. Davis, J. H. Harris, A. V. Dockery, W. C. Coleman, J. J. Mott, J. R. Smith, G. W. Cannon, J. H. Montgomery, E. A. White, T. M. Argo.

The First District Courts.

SPRING—Judge Montgomery. FALL—Judge Meliae.

Currituck—March 5th, Sept'r 3rd.
Camden—March 12th, Sept'r 10th.
Pasquotank—March 19th, June 11 Sept'r 17th, Dec'r 10th.
Perquimans—March 26, Sept. 24th.
Chowan—April 2d. October 1st.
Gates—April 9th, October 8th.
Hertford—April 15th, June 18th, October 15th.
Washington—April 23d, Oct. 22d.
Tyrrell—April 30th, October 29th.
Dare—May 7th, November 5th.
Hyde—May 15th, November 12th.
Pamlico—May 21st, Novem'r 19th.
Beaufort—May 28th, Nov'r 26th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. W. Albaugh & Son.

Wholesale Commission Merchants,

FRESH FISH

Terrapin, Oysters, Game and Poultry.

No. 224 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Consignments solicited. Prompt returns our motto.

Reference—Citizen's National Bank.

THINK DEEPLY

When you are contemplating a purchase of anything in our line, no matter how small may be the amount involved.

ACT WISELY

By coming to look over our large and well assorted stock of all that is new and seasonable.

Decide Quickly

To buy of us. After seeing the prices and examining the quality of our goods you can't resist them. It is impossible to do better elsewhere.

NO BETTER VALUES

Can be found. We get the choice of the best goods on the market and our command of ready cash to purchase with enables us to buy at

Prices Wonderfully Low

We are always ready to see you and show you our astonishing bargains.

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc,

Water Street,

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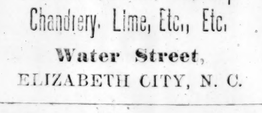

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters,

Etc., Etc:

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET,

NEW YORK.

HINCHMAN SON & CO.

Wholesale Commission Dealers

FRESH FISH, GAME, TERRAPIN, Etc,

7 & 8 DOCK STREET WHARF,

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S. T. SKIDMORE,

Wholesale Commission Dealer

— IN ALL KINDS OF —

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142 & 144 BEEKMAN STREET,

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DAVENPORT & MORRIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,

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Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash. On account of our intimate acquaintance and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

ADVERTISERS of others, who wish to examine advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

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21TH YEAR. BEGAN NINT MONTH (SEPTEMBER 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

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We invite the special attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our (8), or broad S brand, as it is called by the Fishermen—of Flax Gilling Threads and Nets. This make and brand has given complete satisfaction for many years.

None are genuine without our name on each package. We guarantee its quality.

We would refer to our "Fishermen's Brand" of Cotton Gillings, made only by us; a strong and cheap Twine, making the coming Net for Shad fishing. Send for sample.

These Twines have an established reputation. Call for these brands of your home merchant, or order of the

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,

Home Office, 43 Commercial St., Boston; Branch Office 172 Fulton St., New York.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

28-2m

DUTCH NETS.

Dutch Nets manufactured from our Shepard Gold Medal Twines and supplied at short notice by the

American Net & Twine Co,

Home Office, 43 Commercial Street, Boston: New York Office, 172 Fulton St.

28-36

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.

Ellen Commander *vs* Henry Commander.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and the said defendant is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County to be holden on the third Monday in March 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint which is now filed in this cause.

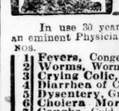
Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 10th day of January, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk S. C.

GRIFFIN & TEMPLE, Attorneys.

31 37.

HUMPHREYS'



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1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
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CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASIMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,

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J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE

COMMISSION DEALER,

IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH

Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry,

Eggs, Game, &c., In Season

No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market

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Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

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Elizabeth City, N C.

Mrs. L. G. Underwood, Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat.

Mrs. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the traveling public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired. Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer.

TERMS REASONABLE.

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Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

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All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

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Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting, Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

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FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

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Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	'Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaller needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it. It is liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. It is immediate use in case of accidents saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

THOUSANDS OF THE BEST

$38 GOLD WATCH

EVER MADE ARE SELLING IN OUR

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THIS IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT

And only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch. They are absolutely the only Dust and Dampproof Movements made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with GENUINE RUBIES. The Patent Stem Wind and Set is the strongest and simplest made. They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.

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We want an active, responsible representative in EVERY CITY and TOWN. Heavy profits guaranteed on limited investment. Write for full particulars.

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STEAM DYE WORKS.

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JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN,

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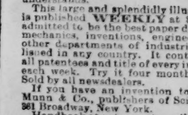
Wanted

Agents to Sell the HISTORY of

The BLACK PHALANX.



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Embracing his masterly arguments on the vital issues in the *Anti-Slavery Struggle*, the *All Important Labor Question*, *Prohibition*, *Irish Home Rule*, etc., etc. A FORTUNE FOR BOOK CANVASSERS! APPLICATIONS FOR TERRITORY COMING IN WITH A RUSH! THE HENRY BILL PUBLISHING CO., Norwich, Ct.

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This Strike You? We are giving

BIG

REDUCTION,

So don't forget to Call

IN

Look Over Our

PRICES,

PURCHASE SOME

OF

OUR NICE

WINTER

Boots and Shoes.

WE ARE SELLING THESE

GOODS

So Cheap that you will be surprised now.

WE ARE

BOUND TO BE

SELLING

To Clear Our Store

OFF

All Winter Clothing and Dress

—Goods—

AT

And Below

COST

We are Trying to Make Room for

SPRING GOODS.

—o—

CLOSING WINTER GOODS AT

H. WEISEL'S,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ At last!

☞ The worst is over.

☞ The peas have not been hurt.

☞ Farmers have been retarded in their work.

☞ The Fishermen have had bad luck—the catches small and nets damaged.

☞ The continued cold weather of March has, doubtless, saved the fruit by keeping the trees backward.

☞ The most of the Irish potatoes have been planted, and so, too, has the bulk of the early corn.

☞ St. Patrick's Day opened rather mildly, but before noon it clouded and the temperature grew colder, in the evening there was a chilling rain and at night a fall of snow.

☞ For four days last week we had no New York mail, because of the great storm, a brief account of which is given by our correspondent, and a fuller one in our outside columns.

☞ We are glad to notice the fact that a larger number of our farmers are preparing their land better and are paying much more attention to the use of home made fertilizers than ever before. The long continued agitation of these matters by the CAROLINIAN is bearing fruit. Its advice is being taken, and the good results will be seen when harvest time comes

☞ A lecture was delivered in the Court House on Monday night by Rev. D. G. C. Butts, of Portsmouth, Va. His subject was: "The Parsonage Bell; or, Lights and Shadows of a Pastor's Life." It was a description of the vicissitudes incident to the career of the itinerant Preacher—the numerous bells that ring for him and demand his attention, many of them agreeable and some of them otherwise. There was such a blending of the serious with the humorous that the audience manifested both interest and appreciation by hearty laughter and frequent applause. Mr. Butts is a pleasant speaker, and we take it that no matter what his theme, whether on the rostrum or in the pulpit, he will always command an attentive hearing

☞ From a letter written by a gentleman in New England, we quote the following:

I suppose you are beginning to inhale the fragrance of flowers and enjoy the warmth of genial sunshine; but here in bleak New England, the frosty gales still blow over ice bound rivers, and it will be weeks before the trailing arbutus creeps forth with its delicate pink and white flowers and fill the air of the woods and hill-sides with the delicate aroma of spring.

We have always thought that the Pilgrims chose a stern and cold land for their stopping place when they settled around Massachusetts Bay, but they started a powerful State which has taken no step backward since its establishment.

☞ To the queries of "Student" on primary and secondary colors, we remark that the subject is a somewhat disputed one, probably not yet settled. Sir Isaac Newton concluded from experiments that the primary colors were seven, viz: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet, and that all other shades of color arose from the admixture of these in different proportions. Prof. Maxwell, on the other hand, concedes only three primary colors—red, green and blue—while Brewster claims them to be red, yellow and blue; and more recent investigations make the simple primary colors red, green and violet. When combined in twos these produce the colors termed secondary—thus blue and red make purple or violet; yellow and red, orang; blue and yellow, green, etc.

☞ The Democratic State and District bosses may crack the party lash; the Court House rings may scheme and plan; the favorites fattening at the official cribs may indulge in "pernicious activity," and the papers doing the public printing at prices of their own making may try to silence opposition by ridicule and abuse, but they will all find themselves utterly unable to command the following of the past. The people—the business men, farmers, mechanics and laboring men—those who do not make politics a trade and are not looking for office, are very much dissatisfied with the political situation. Not a week passes that we do not meet with men, children of earnest and active Whigs of the days of Clay and Harrison, who tell us: "We have been acting with the Democratic party, but when they ask us to support Free Trade, we must part. Ever since the war the leaders have been promising what the party would certainly do if they got in power; but nothing has been done, absolutely nothing. The condition of things is worse than they were before."

☞ The best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet, and Dr. Merryman.

☞ There is one part of the farm that is not benefited by drainage—the manure heap.

☞ A good dog is a great protection and help to the farm. A worthless one is a great nuisance.

☞ Straw and fodder are best worked in manure by putting them thro' good animals.

☞ Look out for beauty in everything and take a cheerful view of every event.

☞ It was a saying of Sam Slick that "there is a great deal of human nature in man."

☞ Gen. W. P. Roberts, State Auditor, will accept our thanks for a copy of his annual report.

☞ We call attention to the "Tariff History" given in another column. It is well to be reminded of these facts.

☞ Somebody says that politeness is like an air cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts wonderfully.

☞ Michelet says that if all the birds should die not a human being could live on the earth, for the insects upon which the birds live would increase so enormously as to destroy all vegetation.

☞ It is reported that Tom Skinner wants the Democratic nomination for Congress, and that Gen. Roberts has the "bee in his bonnet;" but, in the opinion of the CAROLINIAN, Major Latham will be the nominee.

☞ We have had numerous inquiries this week about our Fair. Those of '86 and '87 giving such general satisfaction, a lively interest is felt in the one for '88. It will be held on the 16th, 17th and 18th of October.

☞ Said an old farmer to his sons "Boys, you hear me now! Don't one of you ever speckerlate, or go to waite, as Micawber did, for 'something to turn up.' You might jest as well go and sit down on a stump in the middle of the field, with a pail between your legs, and waite for the brindle cow to come and back up to you and hist already for you to milk her."

And the old man was just right in his conclusions.

—WIFE: "What are you meditating about? Is there anything of special interest this morning?

HUSBAND: "Yes, my dear, there is. Robinson & Co., are accused of selling Groceries so cheap that I must go and see for myself."

☞ We regret to see so many of our farmers manifesting such little interest in the Farmers' Club. We learn that even some of the members are indifferent about attending the meetings. We have neither joined nor taken part in the proceedings, not for any lack of interest in the organization, but simply because we think a Farmers' Club should be composed of *farmers* instead of editors, lawyers or professional gentry.

☞ In reply to "Schoolboy's" questions about California, we state that its discovery was made by Cabrillo in 1537. In 1579 it was visited by an English Naval officer, Sir Francis Drake, who, with the usual effrontery of his race, bestowed upon it the name of New Albion, a designation its inhabitants never accepted. The Spaniards established military and missionary stations there in 1608. In 1823 California became subject to Mexico, but established its virtual independence by a bloodless revolution in 1836. It was ceded to the United States in 1845. Gold was discovered in 1848. It was incorporated as a State of the Union in 1850.

☞ We well know how it is with boys. We have "been there"—were once a boy ourself. So we speak from some experience and from long observation. Much depends upon treatment. Bad boys may be made good, and good boys better, if rightly dealt with. Boys were not calculated for slaves, and no one knows it better than they do. The trouble that many farmers have with their sons is attributable to the way the boys are treated. All work and no play not only makes Jack a dull boy, but generally a mean boy as well. A light heart makes light work, and no one with a dull, depressed spirit can enter into his duty with any interest, or do his work as well as if he were cheerful and happy.

☞ A subscriber, on renewing his subscription, writes:

"This is my nineteenth subscription to the CAROLINIAN. I like the paper as well, if not better than ever. It does not grow old with age, nor stale in matter. There is, in every issue, in addition to entertaining and instructive literary and miscellaneous reading, summary of news and well considered editorials, always an instalment of timely hints and practical suggestions worth the price of subscription."

——Another, from a Western city, who was born in this county, writes: "Enclosed please find subscription for the CAROLINIAN. It presents itself promptly each week and is a welcome visitor, and the local events noted are especially interesting. Your efforts to build up the 'ancient city of Elizabeth' should be appreciated by all who love the Old North State. Our ancestors lie buried in your soil, and we shall ever retain a lively interest in your success."

☞ A dwelling house of Mr. J. W. Perry, of Okisko, was burned on the 8th inst.

☞ Mr. Stephen Bateman, aged 36, and Mrs. Nancy Palmer, aged 65, both of Salem, died on the 18th inst.

☞ We are desirous of placing the CAROLINIAN in every home in Pasquotank and adjoining counties. Will our friends aid us by asking theirs to subscribe?

☞ Pasquotank Court is in session, Judge Montgomery presiding. He appears to be prompt in the dispatch of business. He demands that parties summoned and having business in Court must be on hand, as he "will neither send nor waite for them." Court will probably continue the entire week.

LOCAL MENTION.

Visitors and strangers in the City will find the CAROLINIAN'S "latch-string" out, and a cordial welcome for all who call.—Mr. N. A. Jones is Foreman of the Grand Jury.—Our "oldest inhabitant" tells us that he "never saw such a March."—At the meeting of the Temperance Reform Club at the Baptist Church on Sunday, an excellent address was delivered by Mr. Wm. Towe.—A petition, largely signed by property holders and tax-payers, will be presented to the Town Commissioners at their next meeting, asking them to purchase a Fire Engine. It would be money wisely invested.—Mr. F. M. Cook jr., and Miss Annie Commander, daughter of Miles Commander esq., were married last Sunday afternoon at the residence of Mr. T. L. Sanderson. Rev. J. T. Whitley officiated.—Another large Porpoise, on its way North, was at the Depot on Monday.—A gentleman who is continually traveling and visits most of the printing establishments, called in at the CAROLINIAN Office one day last week and, after looking about, said: "This is the neatest and cleanest printing office I have seen for a long while." It's our rule to have order and system, a place for everything and everything in its place.—The Bazar, under the management of the Methodist Church Improvement Club, opened yesterday. Besides refreshments and excellent music there are a variety of valuable and fancy articles for sale, donated by a number of our citizens and by parties from abroad desiring to aid the enterprise.—A party representing the "Gospel Army" is holding meetings at the Opera House.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Mr. Kennan's Siberian papers, illustrated, will begin in the May *Century*. Their appearance has been deferred on account of the author's desire to group in preliminary papers—the last of which will be in the April number—an account of the conditions and events in Russia directly related to the exile system. This system is now to be minutely described and elaborately pictured; and by way of preface to the first paper Mr. Kennan will, in a brief statement, answer the question as to how he came to enter upon his arduous and somewhat perilous investigations. In the April number he will write of "The Russian Penal Code."

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine for April marks the fact of its being an Easter number by a fine hymn tune, "Christ is Risen," and two Easter poems, viz, "Easter—Beside a Tomb," and "Easter Flowers." The story "His Banner Over Me," comes to a happy conclusion, and new story by George MacDonald entitled "The Elect Lady," is begun. There is a short article "Recollections of College Life at Yale, Fifty years ago," full of curious reminescences interesting to all Yale graduates. "A Railway Train and What it Costs," and "What Our Modern Books Grew From," are both profusely illustrated and very interesting. "The Pope's Golden Jubilee is also well illustrated. A portrait appears of the Rev. Dr. Patton, the new President of Princeton, and the new edifice of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Brooklyn presents an attractive appearance. As usual in this magazine there are many short articles and an abundance of illustrations, both large and small.

THE DISTRICT.

Perquimans Court at Hertford next week.

The time for holding the Murfreesboro Fair is Nov. 6, 7, 8, and 9th.

St. Paul's, at Edenton, is the oldest burying ground in the District, having been in use over 150 years.

The North Carolina Pine Lumber Company has a large number of fine logs on the banks of the Scuppernong ready for delivery.

Mackey's Ferry and Lee's Mills, in Washington county, since the building of the railroad, are showing signs of substantial improvement.

Navigation was suspended in the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal the most of last week because of the weather.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It it the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store,

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Lent is drawing to a close. Next Sunday the Christian world will celebrate the one triumphal day of our Saviours life. Palm Sunday was set apart by the early Christians to commemorate the time when the Jewish populace escorted Jesus through Jerusalem, flinging palm branches before Him to do Him honor; this same populace both Jews and Gentiles were soon to revolt from the homage due to the Prince of Peace, but on that memorial day they united to honor the Messiah, born a Jew, and yet the Saviour of the Gentiles!

Next Sunday will be a gala day in Northern and Southern large cities. The blessing of the palm with imposing ceremonies, the distribution among the people present in each church; the sermon full of inspiring eulogy on the virtues of Christ, the happy greetings exchanged by the palm laden congregations as they greet each other during their return from service—all these things unite with the feeling that Spring is near, to make Palm Sunday a day of delight if the weather prove fair. But alas! in the North people may not dare to depend much on the weather. A letter received March 17th from Boston, reports the most severe snow storm of the winter. New York is rejoicing (?) at four feet of snow on a level, this seems to show poor prospect for palm or evergreen next Sunday.

Let us hope however that a "thaw" will set in and by the 23rd or 24th inst. the snow may be fairly melted. In that event the Boys will start out with sleds and hatchets for the woods and soon return laden with abundance of palm; all the more precious for the effort necessary to obtain it.

Our W. C. T. U. will learn with much pleasure that Mrs. E. G. Greene is expected soon to visit North Carolina. She is the National Superintendent of Kindergarten Work, and comes with the highest recommendations. She "will go to any union provided there are ten women who would take six lessons. There will be classes every afternoon, and three public lectures during the week." It is to be hoped that our W. C. T. U. will make the necessary effort to secure the services of this useful and worthy teacher.

The Kindergarten work is sure to find a place in every mothers heart. "Come," says Joebel "Let us live with our children How sweet it is to "train up," the little child, especially one's own!

"Mother's watch the little heart
Beating soft and warm for you,
Wholesome lessons now impart,
Keep on keep that young heart true,"

Still another wedding claims due notice. On Sunday 18th inst, Miss Annie Commander and Mr. Frank Cook Jr., were united in holy matrimony by Rev. J. T. Whitley.

She moves to the altar, a lovely bride,
With the joyous bridegroom by her side,
Be their joys as long as life,
And life be long to man and wife.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF March 14.

To Decapitations by M—No 1. Lark. No 2. March. No 3. Snow. To Enigma by E. M.—Deserve the best.

DECAPITATIONS.

By M.

No 1. Behead a color and leave a part of light.
No 2. Behead a single number and leave a single number.
No 3. Behead an adverb and leave a domestic animal.

CHARADE.

By X. X.

My first is good for man or beast,
To eat—its first a savor,—
Yet without its presence graced,
Each dainty loses flavor.
My second is of water formed
Is never on a table,
A school book tells about it;
Now I've told as much as I am able.
My third is a city great and fair,
Yet they tell all bad men to go there.

—Bill heads, Letter heads, Cards, Posters, etc., neatly and cheaply printed at the CAROLINIAN Office. Call and see.

—FOR RENT: The Rooms recently occupied by Dr. Dobson in the "Carolinian" Building. Apply at this Office.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

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POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C. or the undersigned at Steelton, Dauphin county Pa.

Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY

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In the Virginia Mountains.

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Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 35th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free. Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

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SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy: Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, etc. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine Salvation Oil bears our registered Trade-Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
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Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle

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CHEDULE IS, TAKES EFFECT OCT 8, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12:30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 2:00 P. M.

Edenton Accomodation., on Saturdays only, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 8:15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

Fish train, daily except Saturday and Sunday, leave at 3 o'clock A. M.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Albemarle Sound, Roanoke rivers, and Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone Tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherin rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Philadelphia, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

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Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

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The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam, (the dimensions called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

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J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

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Everybody else may complain, but

HARD TIMES DON'T TROUBLE US,

And they will not trouble you if you will come and trade with us.

We Know How TO Meet

Your wants and make our prices suit the times.

NOISY COMPETITION

Has no chance of scaring us. Goods well bought are half sold.

We Have Bought Well

And now we ask you to give us a call and look over our stock

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CARPETS, ETC.

When you have looked it over carefully and inquired the prices, you will say them

We Can Sell well!

This is not bluster. It is solemn truth. Our prices are lowest in the land, and the quality is higher than the highest

Save Your Dollars

by trading with us. We are always ready to see you.

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FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

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Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Cloak & Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Children Cloaks and Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a large variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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Strong, simple, well balanced. All have Top Lever, Low Hammers, Rebounding Locks, Interchangeable Parts, Extension Rib, Self-Fastening Compensating Fore End, Rubber Butt Plate.

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Avoid the imposition of pretended remedies for these troubles. Many a man whose only sin is his ignorance has been CURED thousands, does not with attention to business, or incon-venience in any way on scientific medical principles. By application to the seat of disease Influence is felt without delay. The wasted animating elements of life are given back, becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength

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On and after Jan, 9th Mrs. H. will receive a limited number of the higher English Branches. Terms for Drawing

Terms $2.00 per month in advance. No extras. Pupils Course three months.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

55D DAY.—Mr. Beck's bill to provide for the retirement of United States legal tender and national bank notes of small denominations, and to issue coin certificates in lieu of gold certificates was considered....Mr. Hale called up the resolution for the appointment of a special committee to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the Government, and after numerous amendments had been rejected the original bill was passed.

56TH DAY.—Mr. Brown, of Georgia, spoke in advocacy of his bill to repeal all internal revenue laws. The remainder of the session was devoted to routine business.

57TH DAY.—Mr. Teller addressed the Senate on the subject of the President's message, and attacked the tariff reform idea that was thereon suggested....An investigation was ordered into the allegation of certain pension agents that they could influence pension legislation....The President was asked for the journal of the Fishery Conference....A bill was reported for the admission into the Union of the States of Washington and North Dakota, with a minority report....A resolution calling for information as to the prohibition of the fur seal fisheries in the waters of Alaska or Behring Sea beyond a marine league from shore was laid over....Eulogies on the life and character of Mr. Moffatt, late Congressman from Michigan, were delivered by Senators Palmer, Paddock and Stockbridge, and then the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

House Proceedings.

61ST DAY.—The consideration of the Omnibus War Claim bill was taken up, and the amendment appropriating $20,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary and High School of Virginia was vigorously opposed by Messrs. J. D. Taylor and Kennedy, of Ohio. After considerable debate it was agreed to, and the bill passed as a whole....The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of private pension bills.

62D DAY.—At the regular Friday's evening session thirty four pension bills were passed, including one increasing the pension of the widow of General Robt. Anderson to $100 a month.

63D DAY.—Bills were reported for the admission into the Union of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico....The Grosvenor resolution was adopted, directing the Military Affairs Committee to inquire whether any unofficial matter has been incorporated into the Civil War records....The Secretary of War sent to the House a draft of a bill making enlisted men of the Signal Corps responsible for the property in their charge.

65D DAY.—Speaker Carlisle, who had been sick, resumed his post of duty, and was greeted with a round of applause. There was very little business dispatched, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

64TH DAY.—A resolution was introduced asking the Postmaster General whether instructions had been given to his subordinates in regard to mail matter received from Canada, which are intended to prohibit American citizens from using the United States mail on the same terms with citizens of the Dominion of Canada living in the same vicinage and competing in the same branches of business, and whether he has assumed to impose a penalty at the rate of $620 a ton on seeds, plants and bulbs lawfully mailed by American citizens in an attempt to compete with Canadian seedsmen who pay postage at the rate of $240 a ton....The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Urgency Deficiency bill. The amendment proposing to strike out the appropriation of $100,000 to lengthen the Brooklyn Navy Yard Dry Dock was rejected.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

HENRY GEORGE, the land tax theorist, is said to be worth $80,000.

THE late Czar is to have a monument in the Kremlin, costing $650,000.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is retrenching his private expenses to pay off his father's debts.

HARVARD boasts of two men in the Cabinet, Endicott and Fairchild. Yale has one—Whitney.

EACH of the nine Trustees of the Standard Oil Trust receives a salary of $25,000 a year, and the President receives $30,000.

MRS. GARRETT ANDERSON, the leading woman physician of England, makes an income of ten thousand pounds a year.

J. G. BLAINE, it is reported, intends taking notes of his trip through Italy, Greece, Turkey and Asia, with a view of making a book of them.

FORTY FIVE years ago David Down, Vice-President of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, worked as a porter for $45 a month.

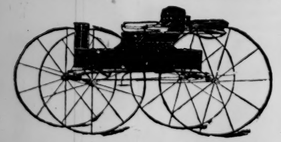
J. W. WATSON, to whom the authorship of "Beautiful Snow" is most generally ascribed, is a tall, straight man of seventy, who is often seen about the streets of New York.

THE aristocratic and conservative *Court and Society Review*, of England, includes John L. Sullivan among the notables worthy of a paragraph in its exclusive columns.

THREE persons were killed in the streets of New York City during the month of February by reckless driving of carriages.

SAYERS & SCOVILL

VEHICLES.



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Pat. Mar. 6, '83, & Feb. 5, '84.

GENESEO ROAD CART!

First Premium and Gold Medal at New Orleans Exposition, 1886.

Thousands rode in it at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-5, at Louisville Exposition, Ky., 1885, and pronounced it the best in the world; also at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, 1886, and received the highest honors.

This Cart rides as easy as any Buggy, and is positively free from Horse Motion.

Has two cranks to move in unison with the horse's step, and always keeps the body in a horizontal line.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We will sell you a Geneseo on TEN DAYS TRIAL, and guarantee it to ride as easy and to be AS FREE FROM HORSE MOTION as any buggy. If not just as represented, return to us at our expense.

STOOD THE TEST FOR OVER TWO YEARS.

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AGENTS WANTED In every Town not already taken.

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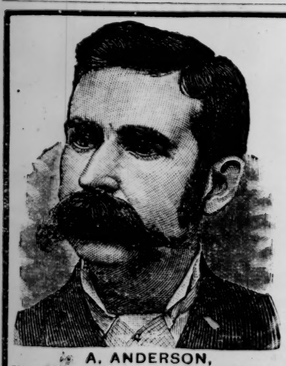

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Double Style for two horses, Price, 35.00.

A. ANDERSON, King of Harness Manufacturers, Manager of the NATIONAL HARNESS CO., Wholesale Mfrs.,

Collar and Hames, $2 Extra. No Breast Collar

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE premature discharge of a blast in a quarry at Bethlehem, Penn., killed Foreman George Stuber and his seventeen-year-old nephew.

O. F. WHITE, a business man of Jamestown, N. Y., has committed suicide to escape financial trouble.

TWO sleeping-cars jumped the track at Scio, Penn., and one lady passenger was killed and fourteen seriously hurt.

The Lehigh coal miners' strike has been declared off.

THREE trainmen were killed and several passengers injured in an accident caused by the blizzard near Huntingdon, Penn.

HENRY BERGH, lawyer, lecturer, dramatist, poet, shipbuilder, traveler, diplomatist and founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, died at his home in New York City. He was born of German parentage in 1823, and had consecrated his life to the protection of dumb brutes.

A NUMBER of vessels were washed ashore at Lewis, Del., and twenty-five lives were reported lost.

South and West.

A DESPERATE fight occurred between friends of two rival merchants of New Era, Tenn., named Rufus Kittrell and F. Erustine, in which four persons were killed and many more wounded.

THE Williamson county (Tenn.) Poorhouse burned, and two crazy inmates perished in the flames.

MACEY WARNER was hanged at Jeffersonville, Ind., for the murder of a convict in the prison of that place.

THE Methodist Episcopal University of Mitchell, Dakota, was destroyed by fire, and all the professors, students, and servants had to leap from the burning building for their lives. The list of victims includes one dead, three fatally injured, and eight seriously hurt.

JOEL BURNETT and his six grown sons, of Ravena, Texas, have been arrested charged with murdering an old hermit named Morgan for his hoardings, about $1,800.

JUDGE DUNDY, of the United States Court at Omaha, issued an order restraining the engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad from refusing to haul the freight of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road; also restraining the engineers from striking, combining or confederating for the purpose of organization, or advising a strike.

CHARLES RICHTER, the young son of a wealthy citizen of Evansville, Ind., in a fit of insane jealousy, killed his cousin, Louisa Schmitt, and himself.

H. G. THOMAS, a wealthy planter of Tampa, Fla., and his overseer, Thompson, ended a spree, by drinking arsenic and both are dead. Three of the Thomas family drank of the same poisonous mixture with fatal results.

THE three year-old son of J. C. Dills, of Leon, Kan., in sportive imitation of a hanging he had recently witnessed, put a noose around his neck and leaped from a wagon, killing himself.

THE Republicans and Democrats of Milwaukee have united on a local ticket against the Labor party.

A BOILER explosion at Kavanaugh, Indian Territory, instantly killed one farmer and fatally injured two.

A PREMATURE explosion of dynamite at Bremen, Ga., killed three convicts working in a quarry.

THE town of Towsontown, Md., a suburb of Baltimore, has been completely destroyed by fire.

Washington.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland gave a dinner to ex-Senator Francis Kernan of New York.

THE ladies and gentlemen of the English, German, Russian, Austrian, Danish and Italian legations at Washington are in deep mourning for the late Emperor of Germany.

MR. BUTTERFIELD, of New York, has been appointed Consul to Ghent.

THE Chinese treaty has been signed. It prohibits the entrance of Chinese labor into the country during a period of twelve years, and gives an indemnity of $275,000 for violence to the Chinese.

THE great snow storm left Washington practically cut off from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world for several days, many wires and poles being blown down.

Foreign.

THE British bark Linowa was wrecked near Weymouth, England, and thirteen of the crew drowned.

THE British bark Tasmania collided in the English Channel with the ship Corinthe, and twenty-eight lives were lost.

FIVE of the Buxton (Eng.,) Life Boat crew were drowned while attempting to rescue the passengers of the stranded steamer Isle of Wight. Twelve passengers were saved, but quite a number perished.

THE American warship Enterprise has arrived at Tangier, Morocco, and demanded the immediate release of the imprisoned Moor, who is under American protection. Satisfaction has demanded also from the Moorish Government for the illegal arrest.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales have just celebrated their silver wedding. The Queen and all the participants were dressed in deep mourning in memory of the dead German Emperor.

THE Government of Denmark has promulgated an order forbidding the use or importation of American bacon, steam lard and other pork products.

GENERAL ANTONIO FLORES has been elected President of Ecuador.

THE Soudanese have made another attack on Suakin and killed the Governor of the town, but were repulsed.

EMPEROR FREDERICK, of Germany, has promulgated a proclamation eulogizing his father, the founder of the Empire, and promising to follow his footsteps and make Germany the centre of peace.

THE steamer City of Exeter has foundered in the English Channel, and of the large crew only one was saved.

THE Supreme Court of the Sandwich Islands has decided that King Kalakaua may exercise the veto power without consulting his Cabinet, and the dusky monarch now slightly leads the President of a Board of Town Trustees in point of official dignity and importance.

THE regular rate of increase of the Astor estate is said to be from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000 a year.

LOST IN THE STORM.

Terrible Loss of Life at the Delaware Breakwater.

Many Vesse's Sunk and Others Driven Ashore.

At least twenty-two persons were drowned or frozen in the harbor at Lewes, Del., during the great storm and many vessels were sunk. Several of the stranded vessels are so far up the beach that they can never be relaunched. More than sixty seamen were bound hand and foot by ice and most of them were so severely frostbitten that they are now confined to bed.

The steamboat pier parted in three places. At the extreme end were eleven men, survivors from vessels which had sunk, who had taken refuge there. They were cut off from all communication with the land for twenty-three hours, and during that time their frail haven was constantly threatened with destruction by the heavy seas. When they were taken off several were unable to move, and had to be lifted into and from the boats which came to their assistance.

About thirty-five vessels were in port, and no danger was apprehended until about 11:30 o'clock, when the wind increased suddenly to a terrific gale from north-northwest. The crews rushed upon deck, but failed to comprehend orders. Everything was in confusion, and high above the din of the storm could be heard voices of men shouting for assistance. A collision occurred between the tug George J. Simpson and the wrecking steamer Tameson, owned by the Somer Point Wrecking Company.

The bow of the Simpson struck the steamer, almost instantly causing an immense gap, into which the water streamed. The tug also was badly damaged and filled rapidly. The crew of the Tameson, which had been lying near the pier, with great difficulty jumped on the structure before their vessel sank. Only two of the Simpson's crew gained the pier. The others were finally picked up by the tug Protector. While their companions were being rescued Mate Eli Walls and Steward Fletcher gallantly breasted the storm tossed stream side by side until they reached the piling around the pier.

Their yells for assistance were heard by the men, who managed them into a place of comparative safety. Here, from 11 o'clock at night until 10 o'clock the following evening, eleven men found a precarious foothold.

During the night twenty-eight barks and schooners were driven ashore and forced above the high water mark. Among them were the Zephyr, which was totally dismantled; the Mary E. Newcomb, whose entire rigging was carried away; the Eva Lynch, A. P. Cranner, Lizzie W. Hall, Index, J. W. Anderson, William G. Bartlett, Providence, Isabel Alberto, Elliott L. Dow, Earl P. Mason and Hester A. Seward. The crews were all saved.

A two-masted schooner came up with all hands on the mainmast. When she had almost reached the pier the wind increased and started the mainmast from its braces. Soon the mast fell, and the men, with two exceptions, lashed themselves to the foremast. Two of the men, unable to extricate themselves in time from the wreckage, were washed overboard and drowned. Others were rescued from their perilous position by the life-saving crew. Of those in the rigging, one was frozen to death and four so seriously frostbitten that they had to be removed to the hospital.

An unknown tugboat, with a barge in tow, sank with all hands off the Hen and Chickens shoals.

The tug Thomas Crawford crashed into the pier and carried away her hawsers and decks. She foundered shortly after an her engineer and fireman lost their lives. The pilot boats Turley and Tunnell were forced on the beach.

The loss to shipping is estimated at between $400,000 and $500,000.

A UNIQUE PETITION.

Lengthy Protest Against the Admission of Polygamus Utah.

A petition presented to the Senate from citizens of thirty-three States and Territories protesting against the admission of Utah into the Union as a State while a majority of its citizens is composed of the adherents of Mormonism, is quite a unique document. It contained the signatures of 102,610 citizens, and the whole series of papers were pasted into one long roll, which, if spread at length, would have made a circumference of the Senate chamber. This long strip of paper was rolled up on a huge reel, the framework and handle of which were bound with ribbons of red, white and blue. On the top of the roll, which was as large as a tub, was pinned an exquisite rose, also made of ribbons of the national colors, and giving the solid documents quite a jaunty appearance. It remained upon the Secretary's desk during the morning hour, and was then carried out of the chamber by a page, who, after getting his burden as far as the door, was compelled to roll it along the floor to the files room.

RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL.

How the Pennsylvania Congressman Proposes to Reduce the Surplus.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall's long-expected Tariff bill has at last been introduced in the House. It is voluminous—twice as long as the Tariff and Internal Revenue bills submitted by the Ways and Means Committee. The bill proposes to repeal existing taxes upon tobacco in all its forms, even to the license tax upon wholesale and retail dealers. It repeals the tax on fruit brandies, reduces the tax on whiskey from ninety cents per gallon, the present rate, to fifty cents and makes alcohol for use in the arts free. The existing tax on sugar and wool is not disturbed, and that on iron and steel is slightly reduced. Tea and coffee are placed on the free list. A large number of articles heretofore free are made dutiable. Mr. Randall estimates that his bill would reduce the total revenue about $95,000,000, of which $70,000,000 would be taken from internal taxes and $25,000,000 from tariff duties.

THERE is not a single farm in Liberty County, Ga., that is under mortgage, and it is said that several other counties in the State can claim a similar distinction.

THE MARKETS.

11	NEW YORK.	
Beef, good to prime	7¼@	9
Calves, common to prime	5 @	8
Sheep	6 @	7
Lambs	7 @	8
Hogs—Live	5 40 @	5 75
Dressed	8 @	8½
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 40 @	4 75
West, good to choice	3 55 @	4 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	92¼@	92½
Rye—State	56 @	58
Barley—State	82 @	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	60 @	62
Oats—White State	39½@	40
Mixed Western	38 @	40
Hay—Med. to prime	85 @	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	87½@	90
Lard—City Steam	7 90 @	7 97
Butter—State Creamery	— @	31
Dairy	28 @	29
West. Im. Creamery	24 @	26
Factory	23 @	24
Cheese—State Factory	— @	12¼
Skims	5 @	8½
Western	11 @	11½
Eggs—State and Penn	17¼@	17½
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	4 35 @	4 85
Sheep—Good to Choice	4 50 @	5 50
Lambs—Western	4 75 @	7 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 35 @	5 40
Flour—Family	4 00 @	4 50
Wheat—No. 1	91 @	92
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	57 @	57½
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	— @	35½
Barley—State	88 @	89
BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice	7 50 @	8 00
Hogs—Live	5¼@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾@	7
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	14 75 @	16 75
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 70 @	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	62½@	63½
Oats—Extra White	45 @	46
Rye—State	60 @	65¼
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef—Dressed weight	7 @	7½
Sheep—Live weight	5 @	5⅝
Lambs	6¾@	7
Hogs—Northern	7 @	7¼
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 75 @	3 85
Wheat—No. 2, Red	91 @	91½
Corn—State Yellow	57 @	57¾
Oats—Mixed	37 @	39
Rye—State	52½@	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	29 @	30
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	— @	13¾
FURS AND SKINS.		
Black Bear	18 00	@25 00
Cubs and yearling	6 00	@15 00
Otter, each	7 00	@10 00
Beaver, medium	4 00	@ 5 50
Mink	40	@ 90
Red Fox	1 20	@ 1 80
Grey Fox	90	@ 1 10
Raccoon, each	75	@ 1 10
Skunk, black	1 00	@ 1 15
Skunk, half-striped	65	@ 75
Skunk, striped	30	@ 35
Skunk, white	15	@ 18
Opossum, large, cased	38	@ 43
Opossum, medium and open	20	@ 23
Muskrat winter	16	@ 18
Muskrat, fall	13	@ 15

AN EASTERN BLIZZARD.

The Worst Snow Storm in New York's History.

Almost Entire Stoppage of Business in the Metropolis.

The storm that visited New York on Monday reduced everything to a condition of suspended animation. Traffic was practically stopped and business abandoned. The elevated railway service broke down completely, but not without supplying a tragedy to the history of the day; the street cars were valueless; the suburban railways were blocked, telegraph communications were cut; the Exchanges did nothing; the Mayor didn't visit his office; the city was left to run itself; chaos reigned; and the proud, boastful metropolis was reduced to the condition of a primitive settlement. The wind and snow did it all. The mischief began brewing on Sunday with drizzling rain and gusty winds, which steadily increased in force. When the city awoke Monday morning, it was staggered and amazed. Great rifts of snow that kept shifting and twisting were piled up at the doors; sidewalks and streets were invisible, the air was filled with sleet and fine pellets of hail, which, impelled by the force of the wind, pinched and stung like hot needles, and clouded the vision with what looked like clouds of white smoke.

Getting to business proved to most people who essayed it an insurmountable task. In the earlier hours of the morning here and there a street car might have been seen lurching like a ship in a storm behind four or eight horses. Most of the people who succeeded in getting down town had to foot it or endure the extortion of some mercenary Jehu. Fabulous prices were demanded and often paid for carriage hire. To add to the difficulty of locomotion was the danger of getting one's legs snarled up in the wrecked telegraph, telephone and electric light wires that were plentifully strewed about. The storm stopped the work of the law courts; the legal mill ceased to grind and for a day offenders went "unwhipt of justice." Sad was the plight of many who had come into the city on the early suburban trains and when they started homeward learned that there were no trains. To make matters worse when they hurried to the telegraph offices to send reassuring messages to their wives and families, they were frequently told that the wires were "down" and there were no "communications open."

Many people rather than put up with the discomfort of a return uptown on foot, stopped for the night at down-town hotels. Taken all in all it was a unique experience for New York, one that New Yorkers will talk about for many a day. Up to 3 o'clock, two feet of snow had fallen. The blockade on the railroads was complete and there were no trains out of town all day. Superintendent Toucey, of the New York Central, said that some forty trains were snow bound between 110th Street and Woodlawn Junction on the Harlem Road and Spuyten Duyvil, and that the blizzard had captured all the trains within a distance of at least thirty miles.

But two trains were dispatched—one of them the newspaper train with two engines, and the other the Southern express with three locomotives. Both were sent out wild, without reference to the time table. All telegraphic communication was cut off between New York and the Jersey coast. The telegraph wires began to give out shortly after 1 o'clock A. M. This was kept up until daylight, by which time there was only one or two in operation between New York and Chicago, half a dozen or so to Southern points, and a few to Boston, Springfield and other New England cities. These did not last long. At noon communication with the West was almost entirely cut off except at intervals. Then the Southern lines went down, except at Philadelphia, where a wire was occasionally obtained for a few moments and then lost.

It is calculated that not less than 500,000 men, women and children, who are classed as wage-earners, were idle in New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Jersey City and Hoboken in consequence of the blizzard. Then there about 40,000 men who are employed in various capacities by street steam railroad and elevated railroads who could not work. They are employed as drivers, conductors, freight clerks, freight-handlers and checkers, yard and switchmen, truck drivers, expressmen. Streets which generally are lined with moving freighted wagons and trucks were deserted. It is estimated that 20,000 truck and wagon drivers did not work. Thousands of porters, cab-drivers, store-clerks, printers, agents, collectors, slaughter-house men, lumber-handlers, 10,000 longshoremen, dock-laborers, brick-handlers, bluestone and brown-stone cutters, coal-yard employes, granite cutters, derrickmen, hod-carriers, laborers remained at home. When dusk came there was no abatement of the fury of the blizzard. It howled more and more loudly, accentuated by the darkness and absence of all distracting sounds. New York had at last experienced at least one day with a Western blizzard. Business was totally suspended in Wall street, the Exchanges, the Clearing House, the banks, the Sub-Treasury, the Custom House, and the business that centers about them. All the great Exchanges were practically closed at noon.

A collision occurred on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad in which one person lost his life and several passengers sustained injuries. A serious accident occurred at Dobb's Ferry, in which several persons were injured, and one very seriously, and it is almost a miracle that there were not a number killed. The ferry-boat Oswego, of the West Shore line, came in collision with a schooner on the North River. An unknown woman who was a passenger on the ferryboat, lost her life through the accident. The mail service was at a standstill; the carriers could not make their rounds, and no mails were received from the outside world. The loss entailed on the city by the storm is simply incalculable. Figuring only on the few cases in which definite amounts are obtainable the losses mounts up into hundreds of thousands, and if estimates based on the total suspension of business in all branches be included the total will reach far into the millions.

The Day After the Storm.

The day after the storm New York City was completely isolated from the rest of the world. Business was at a stand still. The greatest precautions were taken to prevent conflagrations, the firemen and entire reserve police force patrolling the business sections all day and night.

One-third of New York's spilot-boat fleet lay wrecked along the shores of the harbor and lower bay, and serious fears were entertained for the fate of fifteen other stanch boats that were last heard of cruising off the coast. The first news that came of the mishaps to the pilots was brought by the tug-boats Zouave and Richards when they deposited their load of fourteen castaway pilots at Stapleton. They were brought from Sandy Hook, where five pilot-boats were sunk or stranded in the Horseshoe. Not long afterward came the news of three pilot-boats wrecked at Bay Ridge and another at Fort Wadsworth—in all nine vessels. The crews floated ashore on huge blocks of ice. Several prominent citizens became lost in the snow drifts and perished.

The appearance of the city after the storm in the early morning was a picturesque spectacle never to be forgotten. The streets were chocked with ice and snow, varying in depth from two to fifteen feet. Narrow thoroughfares were blockaded completely for all kinds of vehicles. Buildings were ornamented in fantastic style with deposits of snow and festoons of ice. Signs were obliterated and doorways were hidden behind enormous drifts. On some of the cross streets there were drifts as high as the second stories and mountainous ridges of snow extended along the curbs like bulwarks. The parks were literally buried, and broken trees and shrubs scattered over the white desert were silent but eloquent testimonials of the gale.

Not a surface car track could be seen, and only the long blocks of buildings marked the channels of travel. The elevated railroad structure was the most unsightly object above ground. Many hats and caps blown from pedestrians' heads and not recovered lodged in out-of-the-way places. Broken windows, wrecked signs and awnings, and abandoned snow-bound cars and wagons were conspicuous monuments everywhere.

The river fronts were interesting points to study marine pictures and arctic scenes. The East River was gorged with ice from shore to shore below the Brooklyn Bridge, and people later crossed on the solid floes. The North River was open, but filled with enormous cakes of ice. Many people crossed from city to city on the ice during the morning. The general description of New York by daylight would also answer for Brooklyn and Jersey City.

In the height of the great storm the roofs of a block of five tenement houses in Brooklyn were blown away, and several children were seriously hurt.

The Storm Elsewhere.

The disastrous effects of the great storm have been widespread, though confined for the greater part to the States bordering on the Atlantic coast. The storm did not extend west of Buffalo, N. Y., and the trains westward continued running as usual. Within the area covered by the nearest approach to a blizzard the North Atlantic States have experienced for very many years the ruin and desolation which resulted was fearful. The telegraph wires have been thrown down; the railroads have been compelled to cease operations; trains filled with passengers have been stopped, in many cases far from stations or any place where supplies could be obtained; stock *in transitu* on the cars has been frozen to death; the country roads have been so blocked as to render travel upon them impossible; in the various towns and villages the schools and many of the public buildings have been closed, and a general prostration of business has resulted.

At Albany the storm raged with great fury, and the Legislature was compelled to adjourn without a quorum, many of the legislators being snow-bound at their homes.

Advices from Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Bradford, Carbondale and other points in Pennsylvania stated that the storm was the worst in many years and that the business of the railroads was completely paralyzed.

All Eastern and Southern New York was buried under huge drifts of snow, and business was practically suspended. In and about Boston the storm was comparatively light, and travel was not seriously impeded.

Washington, D. C., was cut off from the rest of the world for two days, many telegraph poles and wires having blown down.

The Work of Recovery in New York.

The first day of the storm witnessed an absolute blockade. On Tuesday the people forced their way out of their houses to gaze upon the spectacle of the greatest city on the Western Hemisphere thoroughly paralyzed by the elements. On Wednesday after the storm, when the city awoke, it was to realize that something must be done and at once to restore a normal condition.

Streets buried in softly irregular billows of fleecy whiteness, with no small degree of beauty in the general aspect, were changed into narrow channels of yellow slush through which horses and men floundered. When the sidewalks had been cleared, and piles of snow along them built up so high that one could not see across the streets from one side to the other, various devices were adopted in some localities for getting rid of the obstructions. Many men dug caves in the big banks, and built fires in them to melt the snow, while others, where there was suitable apparatus, turned streams of hot water upon the big heaps. Five thousand men and 900 horses were engaged before 10 o'clock. It might be said that the Street Commissioner had organized a veritable shovel brigade, constituting himself a commander-in-chief. The brigade was broken up into detachments and assigned the various points at which to attack the common enemy, snow. Operations were not suspended when night set in.

It would be almost impossible, however, to calculate the amount of suffering that was endured throughout the city from lack of coal, wood, milk and eggs. No milk was to be had, because none had been brought in on any railroad since Saturday.

Coal and wood could not be delivered in many streets because of the mounds of snow which lined the sidewalks, and the supplies in the yards were not plentiful. In some cases coal was sold for sixty cents a pail, or at the rate of $48 per ton, while kinding wood could not be obtained at any price.

The telegraph and telephone companies made but little progress in restoring their lines. The telephone linemen were impeded by the quantities of snow on the houses over the roofs of which it was necessary to string wires. It was both difficult and dangerous to work under such circumstances.

The blockade on the railroads was partly broken, but scores of trains, some filled with passengers, were still in drifts within a few miles of the city. Every effort was made to get them out, but as their rescue must be accomplished by shoveling the process was slow.

The surface roads in New York made herculean efforts to resume operations. Conductors, drivers, and stablemen were enlisted in the shovel brigade and were excavating the buried rails as rapidly as possible. The elevated roads were running with almost normal regularity.

LATER NEWS.

THE trial of the case wherein Miss Rosalie C. Butler, niece of Mrs. A. T. Stewart, attempts to break her aunt's will, has begun in New York City before Surrogate Ransom.

SIX men were drowned by the wrecking of the schooner Harold C. Beecher, of New London, Conn., off Branford Beacon.

THE great blizzard swept over a part of New England with unexampled fury, causing considerable loss of life in some towns and a general railroad blockade. Seven deaths were reported in New Haven.

JUDGE GRESHAM has decided that the locomotive engineers may quit work if they choose, and that Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, cannot be held responsible for their action or the stoppage of railroad traffic. This was considered quite a victory for the strikers.

THREE men were killed and three injured by a boiler explosion at Logansport, Ind.

IT has been decided to erect two monuments in Berlin to Emperor William.

THE market place at Cabin, Hungary, was burned to the ground and many lives lost.

THE Meuse has overflowed its banks and inundated Heughem, Borgharen and Itteren, in Holland.

The bridge at Sassin was broken by drifting ice, and fully fifty persons were thrown into the water, many of whom were drowned. Eleven bodies have been recovered.

GERMANY receives with marked approval the peaceful manifestations of the new Emperor. French papers all commend his pacific utterances, and President Carnot, out of respect to Emperor William's death, held no reception.

A VIOLENT snow storm has prevailed throughout England, Wales and Scotland. Many disasters are reported.

DARIUS M. WARREN, of Waterville, Maine, killed his wife, two daughters, aged eight and three, and himself.

THREE men were killed and one fatally injured by an overturning engine that was being used to batter down snow drifts at Three Bridges, N. J.

Two firemen were killed and five men seriously injured at a fire in Milwaukee, which did damage amounting to $300,000.

AT Raton, New Mexico, Deputy Sheriff G. W. Cook shot and killed Deputy United States Marshal Frank Catlin.

THE engineers and firemen in the Santa Fe and Southern Kansas railway systems have quit work out of sympathy for their Burlington brothers.

THE President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: To be Consuls—Frederick W. L. Butterfield, of New York City, at Ghent; James B. Coffin, of Massachusetts, at St. Helena; J. Jones, of Illinois, at Barranquilla.

THE case of cannibalism reported from the Peace River Country, Manitoba, last summer, turns out not to have been caused by hunger, but to have been the work of a woman who became "wehtigo" several years ago, and has since killed and eaten twelve persons, members of her family and others.

THE falling of a bridge at Hohenau, Hungary, caused the drowning of twelve persons.

PRINCE OSCAR, of Sweden, and Miss Munck were quietly married at Bournemouth, England, in the presence of the royal family.

GENERAL BOULANGER, the turbulent French officer, has been deprived of his command and placed on the retired list.

NEWS has reached Belfast, Ireland, of a shocking case of hydrophobia which has just occurred near Carrigallen, County Leitrim. Over thirty people ate of a pig which had been bitten by a rabid dog, and about a week afterward a whole family, named Stewart, was seized with hydryphobia.

GIDEON HILL, a Greene County (Ohio) farmer, claims 3000 acres of the finest farming lands in Madison and Fayette counties, that State, under a land patent granted by John Quincy Adams when President.

The Handsomest Lady in Town

Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle *Free*. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.

ENGLAND now pays yearly $40,000,000 for foreign fruit, for which less than $5,000,000 was paid in 1848.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Blood Will Tell.

There is no question about it—blood will tell—especially if it be an impure blood. Blotches, eruptions, pimples and boils, are all symptoms of an impure blood, due to the improper action of the liver. When this important organ fails to properly perform its function of purifying and cleansing the blood, impurities are carried to all parts of the system, and the symptoms above referred to are merely evidences of the struggle of Nature to throw off the poisonous germs. Unless her warning be heeded in time, serious results are certain to follow, culminating in liver or kidney disorders, or even in consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent and cure these diseases, by restoring the liver to a healthy condition.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., has passed an ordinance raising the license for practising faith cure to $500.

To dream of a ponderous whale,
Erect on the tip of his tail,
Is the sign of a storm
(If the weather is warm,)
Unless it should happen to fail.

Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow. Some signs, however, are infallible. If you are constipated, with no appetite, tortured with sick headache and bilious symptoms, these signs indicate that you need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They will cure you. All druggists.

THE farms of the United States number about 5,000,000 of which nearly 1,500,000 are worked under lease or on shares.

When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

CENSURE is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.

Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, become very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. Equally efficacious in curing all skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sent by mail for 50 cts. Also sold by druggists.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

ST JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

RHEUMATISM.

The Case Stated.—Jan'y 17th, 1883. Messrs. George C. Osgood & Co., druggists, Lowell, Mass., wrote to the undersigned as follows: "Mr. Lewis Dennis, No. 136 Moody street, wishes to recommend St. Jacobs Oil, and desires especially to say that:

"LORIN ROBINSON, of Grantville, Mass., a boy of 12 years, came to his house *in the summer of 1881* walking on crutches, his left leg being bent at the knee for over two months, and could not be bent back. Mr. Dennis had some St. Jacobs Oil in the house, and gave it to him to rub on his knee. In six days he had no use for his crutches, and went home well without them, as he has been ever since."

Corroborative and Conclusive Testimony.—Lowell, Mass., July 9, 1887.—Gentlemen: Mr. Lewis Dennis has just called upon me, and informs me that the boy Orin Robinson, who was a poor cripple on crutches, and was cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1881; the cure has remained permanent. The young man has been and is now at work at manual labor; the case certainly proves the efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil.—Dr. GEO. C. OSGOOD, M. D.

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THOUSANDS SAY THAT ELY'S CREAM BALM CURED THEM OF CATARRH.

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